

THIRD SERIES

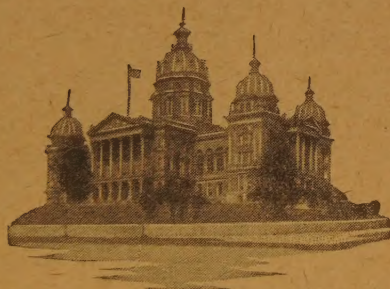
VOL. XVIII, No. 1

JULY, 1931

(Owing to the World War there were no copies issued from October, 1915,
until April, 1920.)

ANNALS OF IOWA

A HISTORICAL QUARTERLY



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ANNALS OF IOWA

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ANNALS OF IOWA

VOL. XVIII, No. 1

DES MOINES, IOWA, JULY, 1931

THIRD SERIES

THE FIRST PRINTING AT COUNCIL BLUFFS

BY DOUGLAS C. MCMURTRIE

In undertaking to compile a chronology of printing points in Iowa, I found considerable conflict of testimony regarding the date of the beginnings of printing in Council Bluffs, formerly known as Kanesville.

The standard authority on Iowa newspaper history is the contribution by David C. Mott appearing in the *ANNALS OF IOWA* for January, 1928 (Vol. XVI, No. 3). In this study it is stated that the *Frontier Guardian* was "established in 1848 by Orson Hyde who also was the editor. He discontinued it in 1852, removing most of his material to Utah."¹ Reference is here made to an article in the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* of July 24, 1910, and to the two histories of Pottawattamie County.

Other authorities state the year of the establishment of this newspaper as 1849. In all instances, no files or copies of the *Frontier Guardian* are referred to. As the original copies of a newspaper constitute the final authority regarding dates of publication and personnel, I therefore endeavored to locate a file.

During the past summer I did some research in American printing history in the remarkable library of the Historian's office of the Church of Latter Day Saints in Salt Lake City, and became familiar with the resources there to be found. In this collection, as one might expect, there is preserved an almost complete file of the *Frontier Guardian* which establishes beyond

¹This statement can hardly be correct. When Jacob Dawson took over the *Guardian* in March, 1852, he purchased from Orson Hyde what must have been the essential parts of that newspaper's equipment, giving a mortgage in which the purchase price was stated to be \$1,153.92. The equipment included "one Imperial printing press (Cincinnati make); two news chases; one long book chase, two job chases, fifteen pairs cases, two double stands for cases, one cast iron roller mold, one imposing stick and frame, five large and two small composing sticks, one inking apparatus, one bank and two tables, five brass galleys," with rules, furniture, and news and job types. The original mortgage is quoted by J. Sterling Morton, *Illustrated History of Nebraska*, p. 349. If Orson Hyde removed any of the *Guardian's* materials to Utah, it must have been a few odds and ends that Dawson did not have use for. Furthermore, the Mormons already had a press in operation at Salt Lake City.

question the facts regarding the beginnings of printing at Kanessville.

The first issue of this newspaper (Vol. I, No. 1) appeared February 7, 1849. It had originally been planned to start publication late in 1848, but circumstances prevented, according to the following note which appeared in the first issue:²

The "Guardian," so long looked for and so long delayed, is now before the public. On our part, we were ready to have issued at the time proposed in our prospectus. But the printer, whom we engaged in St. Louis last fall, was detained there by ill health of his family until the winter sat in with all severity, and rendered a journey to this place almost impracticable. He, however, has arrived, and his face was skinned by frost and cold. But his health is good and face getting smooth again. We trust, now, that we shall be able to proceed without further interruption or delay. Send in your subscriptions, therefore, from all quarters, and your business shall be done with fidelity and dispatch.

In the beginning, the *Frontier Guardian* was "published semi-monthly by Orson Hyde, Editor and Proprietor." It was a four-page, six-column paper. The printer was John Gooch, Jr. The equipment came from Cincinnati.

The editor addressed his "Respected Friends and Readers" in a salutatory a column and a quarter in length. As this gives considerable information regarding education, business, and religion at Kanessville and as, in all probability, no copy of this paper exists in Iowa, it is here quoted in full:

In assuming the duties of an Editor at this period and under existing circumstances, in a region remote from the usual circles of intelligence, where the facilities for interchange are "few and far between," particularly in the winter, when the snows are so deep as they now are, and have been since the 20th of November last, the difficulties and obstacles that we must, of necessity, contend with, are not a few. In assuming the duties of Editor, we must also assume the responsibilities of the same. The press is a powerful engine, for good or for evil, and calculated to make a deep and lasting impression upon the community where it is. The actions of both old and young, male and female, to a great extent, are directed and controlled by this agent that speaks with a thousand tongues. A wise head, a mind that knows not fear, and that will not be fettered, and a heart stored with "good will to man" should be the fundamental qualifications of him who is destined, through the press, to give tone and color to public sentiment. Feeling our own

²In this and all other quotations from the *Frontier Guardian*, we follow the original in its peculiarities of spelling, capitalization, punctuation, and so forth.

deficiency in this respect, it is with a trembling hand and a faltering knee that we step forward to our seat in the Editorial Chair.

The matter that flows from our pen will lodge in the columns of our sheet to meet the eyes of thousands, and pass under the scrutiny of both friend and foe. It will be regarded, and justly too, as a facsimile of our own heart, and will form the basis of that sentence that will be pronounced upon our head at the bar of public opinion. Were this, however, the only ordeal that our words are subject to pass, we should rest comparatively easy. But there is yet another and higher tribunal at which all men must appear and be justified or condemned by the words which they have spoken. It is, therefore, not without the most ardent wish, and sincere prayer that the words we employ, and thoughts we record may be the dictation of that Spirit, that is destined to bless the world, make an end of sin and triumph gloriously over all things, that we engage in the arduous labors that our station requires us to perform. Should we fail to realize this, in consequence of any momentary excitement or vexation, we hope to find forgiveness with both God and man.

The principles of our religion will always have a conspicuous place in our columns. And we shall labor with all care and patience to illustrate and enforce them by every reason and argument that we can bring to bear on the subject, both original and borrowed. With us, this is a matter of conscience and not of speculation. We desire to discharge our duty as a faithful watchman, and to clear our garments from the blood of souls. Whatever motive others may ascribe to us for our course, it matters little to us; but it is highly satisfactory to know that our Supreme Judge knows and understands our motive, and can appreciate the causes of our action.

We shall spare no pains or labor to keep up a healthy moral atmosphere so far as our words and influence may extend, ever bearing in mind this noble sentiment: "His religion cannot be far wrong whose actions are right," and his religion can never save or benefit him whose actions are wrong. Still, correct views are more likely to induce just and proper actions, and when the mind has given birth to a noble thought or a just principle, it should be as eager to adorn it with a chaste and virtuous life, as the mother is to adorn her newly born infant with fabrics of the finest texture.

Being situated upon the extreme borders of civilization, in a wilderness country, where the means and facilities for improvement in science and learning are not so available as in many other sections, it will give us great satisfaction to aid, by all laudable means in our power, in an enterprise so important as that of the education of our youth. It affords us unwearied pleasure to see the favorite results of some limited exertions not long since made in favor of education. Two flourishing schools in our little town of about eighty scholars each, conducted by a principal and an assistant in each one, with many others in various parts of the county that have sprung into being, and may be continued

with increased zeal and numbers, by giving to the subject of education that attention which, we trust, it may be in our power to bestow. On the rising generation will rest the responsibility of completing the work which we have begun. How necessary, then, that the juvenile mind be fed with food to cause it to expand, flourish and become qualified, not only to meet, but to remove those obstacles that may oppose themselves to their carrying forward the designs of their parents to perfection and glory. The history of the world has left this sad and mournful truth on record, in bold relief, that where education has been a minor or secondary consideration, tyranny and oppression have been the primary objects. True light and knowledge are most fatal to all the selfish schemes of worldly policy, and will expose to view every dark and intricate spot in the science of government.

With political questions it is not our present design to interfere to any great extent. Still, when duty calls us to raise our voice upon this subject, we know our constitutional rights and privileges, and we dare to assert them. It must needs be, however, that offences come; and if our law makers will take away our rights, or deprive us of their enjoyment, (which we are unwilling to believe of them,) because we have conscientiously voted for General Taylor, and if, for the same cause, they have magnified our faults with a malicious spirit, only surpassed by that of the tragedy at Carthage Jail in '44, we must submit to it because we cannot help ourselves; and in turn, public opinion will compel them to submit, to the disgrace of making us the objects of their vindictive displeasure, and shear the locks of their power like a Samson was shorn in the lap of Delilah. Generosity extended to an opponent when in your power, not unfrequently disarms him, and converts him to be your friend; but oppression, never! We feel to be content, however, let these matters turn as they may. It is our firm conviction that all earthly governments will soon be laid aside like a garment that is worn out, and the kingdoms of this world become the kingdom of our God, and He alone reign King of nations as he now does King of saints. Why, then, should illiberality exclude a portion of human beings from being shielded from a thousand disadvantages by the waning-folds of worldly power?

It is our intention to spare no pains or labor to make the Guardian both interesting and useful to all classes of our citizens, by giving them the foreign and domestic news, and publishing all matter that may be offered which we may esteem interesting and beneficial to the community.

The season of emigration will soon open, and outfitting for the mountains and "gold regions" will soon commence. Our business men in all parts of the county would do well to advertise their business and prices, and if possible, put them so low as to induce new comers to postpone their purchases till they arrive at the Bluffs. "A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling," and we would gladly encourage the home trade, if we can do it without doing injustice to the new comer and

emigrant. We are willing that the trade of one part of the county should succeed and prosper just as well as that of another, provided it is honorable and just. Farmers that wish to go west can avail themselves of the opportunity of advertising their farms and property for sale,—cattle, horses, mules, wagons, &c. &c. Come then with your advertisements and support the Guardian! Come one, come all!—Lend us your aid, and in turn the Guardian will sustain you.

It is desired that every person who feels interested in the foregoing sentiments and principles should become a subscriber to the Guardian. We shall labor incessantly to give all a word in due season, and we trust that none will feel that their money is thrown away or lost by patronizing this sheet; and it is hoped that few are so poor that they cannot, in some way, pay for the paper and have it to themselves without being under the disagreeable necessity of borrowing from their neighbors.

The terms are stated to be payment in advance. "We should be glad to accommodate our friends with the Guardian on time, but our circumstances require ready pay. We have established this rule as the one most likely to ensure the continuance of our paper. Let no one feel slighted therefore, if he does not receive his paper in due course, unless he has first deposited with us the amount of his subscription."

The first page of one of the earliest issues (Vol. I, No. 16, September 5, 1849) is here reproduced in considerable reduction.

The publisher offered in this issue to exchange subscriptions for lumber and produce. Under the heading of "Wanted on subscriptions for the Guardian" we read:

10,000 good hard wood rails, ten feet long at \$1.25 per hundred.

10,000—18 inch shingles at \$3.00 per thousand if good.

10,000 pounds best fall wheat flower at \$2.50 per hundred, or the market price.

10,000 feet good lumber at \$2.00 per hundred.

100 cords good fire wood, four feet long, well split and corded at or near this office, (hard wood,) at one dollar a cord.

Besides cheese, eggs, chickens, fresh beef, mutton, veal; and even gold and silver or good current paper in quantities to suit the subscriber. Also three feet clabboard.

The issue contains an account of the arrival of the mail from "the Salt Lake" on Monday evening, September 3. It is interesting to note that it was brought by A. W. Babbitt, who had spent thirty-six days in the journey from the Valley of the Salt Lake, having been water-bound enroute eight days. "He came

safely through with one man and seven horses and a light wagon in which he brought the mail."

This messenger was undoubtedly the Alman W. Babbitt who, in May, 1851, established the *Kanesville Bugle*, the second newspaper in the community known now as Council Bluffs.

Regarding the transmission of the mail, the editor of the *Frontier Guardian* makes this graphic comment: "Mr. Babbitt certainly deserves our thanks and praise for his perseverance in swimming rivers, and towing over his wagon on rafts made with a hatchet and tied together with larrietts. It cannot be a very pleasant job to freight a rude sort of raft with a wagon and push off into a rapid current and pull out about one-quarter of the distance across, then take one end of a rope in your teeth while the other is attached to the raft, and plunge into the stream like a spaniel and swim over with craft and cargo in tow, being swept down stream over snags or sawyers for a quarter or half a mile as Mr. B. informs us has been his lot in two or three instances."

The usual advertisement regarding job printing appears on the fourth page. This reads as follows:

GUARDIAN BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds, Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promptly attended to and done with neatness and taste.

The last issue of Volume I is No. 26, dated January 23, 1850. The second volume opens with the issue of February 6, 1850, and closes with No. 26, dated January 22, 1851.

Up until this time the paper had been published on Wednesday, but the first issue of Volume III is dated Friday, February 7, 1851. No. 26 appeared January 22, 1852, Orson Hyde having continued as editor and proprietor.

The fourth volume started under the same proprietorship with

the issue of February 6, 1852. This and the succeeding issue were still "semi-monthly" which appears to have really meant "fortnightly." The third issue of this volume, however, came out as a weekly with Jacob Dawson as editor, and the name of the paper changed to *The Frontier Guardian and Iowa Sentinel*, and a new style of heading. It was dated Thursday morning,

The Frontier Guardian

AND IOWA SENTINEL.

JACOB DAWSON, EDITOR

KANESVILLE, IOWA, THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 11, 1852.

VOLUME IV.—NUMBER 39

March 4, 1852. The paper continued to be published by Jacob Dawson and Company through No. 39 of Volume IV, November 11, 1852. M. H. Hathaway was at this time the printer.

The following valedictory by Dawson³ appeared in that issue, announcing the transfer of the editorship to A. C. Ford:

Having sold the Office of the "Guardian and Sentinel," not from choice, but on account of family afflictions, it is with reluctance that we retire from so enviable, yet fearfully responsible position, as Editor of a public journal that has such an extensive circulation throughout all parts of the Union, and such a flattering prospect for the future, and has (in all human appearances) the confidence and best wishes of its numerous readers, and especially those of the Western country. This reluctance is not because we feel ourself equal to the task, and have done honor to the profession, or even justice to the patrons of the "Guardian and Sentinel," but because we feel grateful to our numerous patrons for their liberal support, and the kind manner in which they have treated us during our editorial term in the Guardian office. We return them our sincere thanks, and part with them with reluctance. But we are resigning the post (as we trust) into more competent hands. The editorial department will hereafter be conducted by A. C. Ford Esq., whose talents and ability to discharge that duty is well known to the citizens of Western Iowa. We resign the tripod to friend Ford, with the full confidence that the readers of the "Guardian and Sentinel" will lose nothing by the change, but hope they will gain much.

During our editorial career, we have used our best endeavors to make our paper instructing and interesting to its readers; but have been, for some portion of the time, prevented by misfortunes from paying that strict attention to the business that we could wish: but

³We later find Jacob Dawson as publisher of the *Wyoming* (Nebraska) *Tele-scope* in 1856.

under the circumstances, we think our patrons will excuse, in some degree, the delinquency.

While advocating the Whig cause, we have done it from principle, believing that the measures advocated by that party to be the true American policy, we have also studiously endeavored to treat with due respect those who differed in opinion from us.

To our friends of the press generally, we would return our hearty thanks for their courtesy to us as a member of the "corps editorial," and it is with the best of feeling towards them that we retire, and they all have our best wishes for their prosperity in future.

Having now seen friend Ford fairly installed in the editorial sanctum, and wielding the quill, we will make our bow, but will always contribute to the columns of the "Guardian and Sentinel" as often as circumstances will permit; and friend Ford has our especial thanks for his friendly treatment toward us, and we wish him abundant success in his new position, and we will give the old establishment all the assistance in our power, hoping our friends will join us in sustaining it amply.

Ford's salutatory appearing in the same issue, read as follows:

It is with no small degree of diffidence that we assume the editorial chair of public journal, knowing, as we do, the responsibility and importance of the station we occupy when we take upon ourself that important duty. But we shall endeavor by strict attention to our business, to render the "Guardian and Sentinel" acceptable and interesting to our numerous readers and patrons. We shall devote a portion of our columns to the agricultural interests of the country, and give especial attention to the interests of Western Iowa, and the interest of its inhabitants. We shall devote a portion of our columns to the arts and sciences, and the cause of education, and do all in our power to raise to its foundation that apparently gilded temple of ignorance, and build up in its stead truth, morality and virtue; and shall, to the best of our ability, strive to advocate the principles of the Whig party, believing that their prosperity and success will enhance and enlarge the prosperity of our Government. Towards our brethren of the press we shall be courteous and attentive, never descending to personalities except to repel those that are thrown at us, unprovoked and uncalled for. If we should be called upon to perform this disagreeable task, then, and not till then, will we descend to it. Our columns will be open at all times for all communications which are respectable, and possess sufficient merits to be interesting to our readers.

It will be our aim to meet out to all persons even-handed justice, and hope that with these principles inscribed on our Banner, which we unfurl to the breeze, and strict attention to our business we shall receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Tendering our thanks to friend Dawson for the flattering terms in which he has thought proper to speak of us, and his kindness to us

while he occupied the chair now occupied by us, we now launch our bark upon the sea of public opinion.

It may be noted at this point that both Dawson and Ford were practicing attorneys, as we learn from advertisements in this issue, both giving as the address of their law offices, Sidney, Iowa. A. W. Babbitt, who had established the *Kanesville Bugle* the preceding year, is also listed in the same column as "Attorney & Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery," with office at Kanesville.

The 40th issue came out with the name of A. C. Ford as editor and publisher in the masthead, M. H. Hathaway carrying over as printer. Ford continued in the editorial chair through No. 13 of the fifth volume, this issue being dated May 12, 1853. This is the last issue located and, to judge by other circumstances, it is probable the *Frontier Guardian and Iowa Sentinel* suspended at just about this time.

NO RAIN IN IOWA

We have hardly had what may be called a rainstorm in central Iowa for the past six months. There was a shower or two after harvest last summer, and hardly a sprinkle since. But for the snow that has fallen freely at intervals this winter, the roads would be dry and dusty as in midsummer. Three-fourths of the wells and cisterns have been dry for weeks, and great inconvenience is experienced in obtaining a supply of water. We have enjoyed a great deal of clear, beautiful weather this winter; more sunshine than is usually enjoyed in a half dozen winters in the middle and eastern states. During the past month the weather has been quite warm most of the time, carrying off the snow and preventing the enjoyment of our accustomed sleigh rides. The dry weather has extended over a large portion of the state.—*Daily Iowa State Register*, Des Moines, February 14, 1860. (In the Newspaper Division of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa.)

THE PLACE-NAMES OF VAN BUREN COUNTY, IOWA

BY T. J. FITZPATRICK

University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

Van Buren County lies in the southern tier of counties, the second one from the Mississippi River, and the ninth from the Missouri River. It is south of Jefferson, west of Henry and Lee, and east of Davis counties. Van Buren County is twenty-four miles east and west and twenty to twenty-one miles north and south. It comprises congressional townships 67 (fractional) and 68 to 70 north, ranges 8 to 11 west. The area is 482 square miles.

Van Buren County was created by the third act of the first legislature of the Territory of Wisconsin which met October 25, 1836, at Belmont. This act, approved December 6, 1836, divided the original Des Moines County into Lee, Van Buren, Des Moines, Henry, Louisa, and Muscatine counties. Farmington was named the county seat of Van Buren County. Settlement began as early as 1832. The first permanent settlements were made near the site of the town of Farmington. The settlers were native Americans, mostly from Ohio, Indiana, and other eastern central states.

In 1840 there were sixteen towns recorded in the county with a property valuation assessed at \$59,550.50. The names of the places were: Birmingham, Columbus, Des Moines City, Farmington, Harrisburg, Hedvolante, Keosauqua, New Lexington, North Bentonsport, Philadelphia, Rising Sun, Rochester, South Bentonsport, South Keosauqua, Watertown, and Winchester.¹

Van Buren County was named in honor of Martin Van Buren (1782-1862) who at the time of the naming was vice president (1833-1837) of the United States. Later he became the eighth president (1837-1841).

ALEXANDRA. The early name of the village along the Des Moines River in the northeastern part of section 26 of Village Township. It was later known as Doud's Station, Douds, and Douds Leando, which sec.

ASH GROVE. The name of a rural school in district Number 5 at the

¹*History of Van Buren County, 1878, p. 373.*

forks of the highway in the southwest central part of section 3 of Village Township, about a mile and a half north and two miles east of the village of Selma. It was named for the extensive woods with numerous ash trees (*Fraxinus* sp.) in the vicinity.

BAKERS CREEK. A small stream rising in the southern part of section 36 of Harrisburg Township, coursing southwest and northwest across sections 1 and 2 of Bonaparte Township, reaching Reeds Creek in the southeastern part of section 34 of Harrisburg Township. The stream was doubtless named for a local, pioneer settler by the name of James Baker. His place of residence was known to the pioneers as Baker's Point.

BEAR CREEK. A small stream rising on the eastern side of sections 6 and 7 of Van Buren or Henry Township, flows eastward across Henry Township, and empties into the Des Moines River in section 1 of the same township. A branch of this stream rises in sections 18, 19, and 20 of Vernon Township, flows northward and unites with the main stream in section 10 of Henry Township. The branches are sometimes given as north branch and south branch of Bear Creek. The creek presumably received its name from the rare occurrence in pioneer days of the animal bear in the woods along the stream.

BEAR CREEK. The name of a school and of a school district Number 1, comprising sections 10, 15, parts of 11 and 14, of Henry Township. The name is for Bear Creek which crosses the northern portion of the district. The schoolhouse site is near the forks of the highway on or near the east side of section 10.

BENJAMIN. The name of a rural school on the west side of section 5 and of the school district Number 2 of Chequest Township. The district comprises sections 5 to 8 except 80 acres in the southeastern part of section 7. The school and district were apparently named for A. Benjamin, an early resident in section 8.

BENTONSPORT. This town was laid out early in 1839 (although settled as early as 1836) by John Bending, president of a company, with Charles O. Sanford and H. P. Graves as associates. A post office was early established with Seth Richards the first postmaster. The site is on the east and north side of the Des Moines River in sections 35 and 36 of Washington Township, with additions in sections 1 and 2 of Henry Township cut off by the Des Moines River. It was incorporated in 1851. In 1840 there were two villages known respectively as North and South Bentonsport.

As to the history of the founding and naming of Bentonsport there has been some confusion, tradition being somewhat at variance with facts. An early and long time resident, Mr. John E. Seward, of Bentonsport, Iowa, writes: "I can give you the name of the man who laid out the town of Bentonsport; his name was Benton [correct name is Bending as above] and he gave it his name with Port affixed. When I was a small boy it was written Benton's Port. On the north of the river (Des Moines) it was North Bentonsport and on the south side

of the river it was South Bentonsport until 1856 [1852] when the south side was named Vernon because the people there wanted a post office. When my father came to Iowa Territory there were only three little log cabins in town, Benton [Bending] occupied one, Sullivan and Ross the other two. All of them were on the Richards Block, he having bought the whole block."

The names Benton and Bending, after a lapse of years, have become confused with reference to the naming of the city. The founder of the city was John Bending but he did not give it his name. John Bending was also a member of the first (or early) board of county commissioners, 1837.² According to the Honorable George G. Wright: "Bentonsport was settled in 1836 or at least Giles Sullivan, Charles O. Sanford, and Ross (who kept the first hotel) settled there that year, coming from St. Francisville, *driving their teams* in the river, for there were no roads. The place was named for Thomas H. Benton, the great Missouri senator."³

Bentonsport, Iowa, was doubtless named in honor of Thomas Hart Benton (1782-1858), for thirty years United States senator (1820-1850) from Missouri. He was very prominent in public life and widely known. Many places have been named for him. Senator Benton was the father-in-law of General John C. Fremont, the first presidential candidate of the Republican party.

Jesse Williams' map, 1840, gives the name as Benton Port.

The post office of Bentonsport, Iowa, was established in Van Buren County, Wisconsin Territory, October 5, 1838, with the appointment of Seth Richards, postmaster, under whom the office was later changed to Iowa Territory. His successors were: Erastus Pitkin, February 11, 1847; William M. Appleton, December 30, 1850; Robert Cresswell, June 28, 1855; William M. Appleton, July 20, 1855; Lewis J. Mason, February 10, 1863; William M. Appleton, April 2, 1864; Mrs. Ann Appleton, March 24, 1865; A. N. Stevens, March 27, 1882; George L. Moore, January 30, 1883; Andrew Reed, December 15, 1885; William I. Bragg, May 14, 1890; William A. Lippencott,⁴ April 21, 1893; Henry Fulton, April 24, 1897; and Minnie Fulton, August 11, 1913, still serving in 1929.

BETHEL. The name of a rural, Methodist Episcopal church on the west side of north section 4 of Des Moines Township, about four miles southwest of the town of Keosauqua.

BETHEL. A rural church in the northeastern part of section 4 of Lick Creek Township, a mile and a half north and three miles west of the village of Birmingham. This and the preceding church were dedicated Bethel after the biblical name of a city in central Palestine, meaning in Hebrew "house of God," from *beth*, house, and *el*, God.

BIG CEDAR CREEK. See Cedar Creek.

BIG DUCK CREEK. A small and short stream which rises in the southeastern part of section 3 of Farmington Township, runs north-

²*Ibid.*, p. 366.

³G. G. Wright, *An Address*, 1873, p. 14.

⁴Probably Lippincott.

east to the Des Moines River in the north central part of section 2 of the same township.

BIG DUCK POND. This is a spring fed lake of about forty acres near the town of Farmington on the opposite side of the Des Moines River and in the Farmington State Park. This pond is conspicuous because over thirty acres are covered with the American lotus (*Nelumbo lutea*). The name of the pond was suggested by the size and being the habitat of migrating ducks. The vicinity is also known as Big Duck marsh.

BIG FOUR. The name of a rural school at the forks of the highway in the north central part of section 6 of Village Township, about two miles north and a mile west of the village of Selma. The school district Number 4 is also named Big Four. The district is quite small, comprising section 6 and irregular portions of sections 5, 7, and 8, in all equaling about two sections. The school and district were apparently ironically named with reference to the extent of the territory served, unless when established the district was much larger and diminished by subsequent divisions. In either case the name is locally descriptive.

BIRMINGHAM. This village is on the western side of section 7 of Union Township. It was laid out as an inland village in June, 1839, by John Harrison, the proprietor. A post office was early established with Jacob Lawton, postmaster. It was directly or indirectly named for Birmingham, England. Later the village became for a time the terminal of the Fort Madison and Northwestern Railway. The railroad was later extended and became a part of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy system. The village has grown into section 12 of Lick Creek Township.

Fifteen or more places in the United States have the name of Birmingham, the most important ones being Birmingham, county seat of Jefferson County, Alabama; and Birmingham, New Haven County, Connecticut. All were directly or indirectly named for Birmingham, the manufacturing town of Warwickshire in west central part of England.

The word Birmingham is believed to be derived either from the Anglo Saxon *Bermaring*, *Beorming*, a proper name, and *hām*, home, or from *brōm*, broom, *wyčh*, descent, and *hām*, home, meaning "home on the hill by the heath." Birmingham, England, is situated on the eastern slopes of three undulating hills at the confluence of the Rea and the Tame rivers. It was an old town of the Anglo-Saxons (*Beormings Ham*).

The post office of Birmingham, Iowa, was established February 10, 1843, with the appointment of Jacob Lawton, postmaster. His successors were: James Steel, November 4, 1847; George W. Newell, January 31, 1851; James Steel, July 14, 1853; George P. Martin, May 29, 1855; Joshua R. D. Bonar, April 18, 1859; Casper Miller, March 19, 1861; William F. Morris,^{4a} February 18, 1863; Henry C Clinton, August

^{4a}This name is as given by the postal authorities. However it is doubtless Norris. The name William P. Norris occurs in *The History of Van Buren County*, 1878, page 596, the probable correct one. He and his father were practicing physicians at Birmingham.

24, 1866; Frederick B. Huffman, March 22, 1869; John S. Ragsdale,^{4b} February 10, 1875; John W. Farrell, December 22, 1886; Harrison W. Ogilbee, May 20, 1889; William R. Shott, July 25, 1893; Charles L. Sheward, July 15, 1897; William R. Shott, September 21, 1914; and Gayle A. Goodman, November 9, 1921, still serving in 1931.

BLACK HAWK CITY. A pioneer village was laid out in or near the southwestern corner of section 7 of Village Township, south of the Des Moines River and opposite the village of Iowaville. It was established in 1848 by Andrew J. Davis,⁵ the propiretor, who built mills, stores, and shops. The village flourished for many years but became extinct in 1861. It was named for Black Hawk, the celebrated Sauk Indian chief who spent his declining years in the immediate vicinity. The place was also called New Market, a locally descriptive name. As a place-name for minor post offices or townships Black Hawk has been used about fifteen times. The estate on which the Iowa village was located was subsequently owned by Andrew J. Davis. T. J. Davis owned the farm to the east beyond Vesser Creek. Andrew J. Davis became a multi-millionaire of Butte, Montana, where he died in 1890.

BONAPARTE. This township is on the east side of Van Buren County, south of Harrisburg, north of Farmington, and east of Washington, Henry, and Vernon townships. It comprises the first 24 sections of the congressional township 68 north, range 8 west. The township was named after the village within its borders. Bonaparte Township was originally included in Farmington Township.

BONAPARTE. This town is on the north side of the Des Moines River, on the south side of section 8 of Bonaparte Township. It was founded in 1837 by William Meek and sons and Dr. Roger N. Cresap (who made additions) and named it in honor of Napoleon Bonaparte (1768-1821), the Corsican, renowned military leader, statesman, and emperor of France.⁶ As this is the only town with this name listed in Lippincott's *Gazetteer* its use as a place-name is apparently quite unusual or very rare.

An early post office in the vicinity of the village of Bonaparte, known as New Lexington, was moved and renamed under the new appointment of Thomas Charlton, postmaster, January 19, 1842. His successors were: Roger N. Cresap (the locally noted physician), April 2, 1844; R. H. Wyman, June 10, 1847; Lucius R. Beckley, June 22, 1849; Roger N. Cresap, November 15, 1849; Jehial Gregory, June 17, 1853; Thomas Christy, June 5, 1857; Roger N. Cresap, August 19, 1861; Edgar Pickett, June 7, 1866; Thomas Erwine, November 18, 1868; Jacob Detwiler, March 22, 1869; James G. Shipley, November 11, 1872; James P. Davis, June 22, 1877; W. A. Packer, August 27, 1885; James P. Davis, April

^{4b}Erroneously given as J. N. Ragsdale in *The History of Van Buren County*, 1878, page 597. He was a member and lieutenant of Company 1, Nineteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. See *Roster and Record of Iowa Soldiers*, vol. 3, page 313.

⁵*The History of Van Buren County*, 1878, p. 505, erroneously gives the name as H. A. Davis.

⁶*History of Van Buren County*, 1878, pp. 484, 576,

8, 1889; Philip Eich, June 19, 1893; James P. Davis, October 5, 1897; Alice M. Davis, November 17, 1903; Albert G. Roberts, May 10, 1908; Lawrence J. Finn, July 16, 1912; E. W. Chapman, August 25, 1916; Coza F. Chapman, September 27, 1919; Charles G. Wiley, June 4, 1920; Levi G. Johns, November 10, 1925; and Carl E. Meek, September 15, 1926, the present postmaster.

"Bonaparte, (formerly Meeks' [sic] Mills,) situated on the Des Moines, about twelve miles below Keosauqua, is an interesting village, containing several stores, a good hotel, &c. Here, also, is situated one of the finest and most substantial flouring mills in the western country. It is six stories high, designed for six run of stones, and is the property of Judge Meeks & Sons, the original proprietors of the town. Bonaparte is rapidly improving, and presents a good field for mechanics."⁷

"The first settlement where the town [Bonaparte] now stands was made by Robert Coates, during the summer of 1836. He sold his claim to Robert Maffitt,⁸ sen., who in turn disposed of the present site of the town to William Meek, sen. He, after clearing the grounds, built a flour and saw mill and laid off the town. R. N. Cresap, who was one of the earliest white settlers, laid off and made additions to the town from time to time."⁹

BOYER STATION. A station on the Burlington and Southwestern Railroad on or near the line between sections 33 and 4 of Farmington Township. Formerly there was also a post office. The station was named after a farmer in the vicinity, probably John P. Boyer, whose post office was Boyers Station. A prominent man in the near vicinity was Jacob Boyer, born February 26, 1817, in Adams County, Pennsylvania. He came to Farmington about 1842 and moved to a farm in section 3 of Henry Township in 1854 where he resided over forty years. His post office was Vernon. Basiel Boyer was a prominent farmer of Farmington Township, owning a section. He was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, June 20, 1830. He came to Farmington in 1840, residing in the township over forty years. His post office was Farmington.

The post office known as Boyers Station, in Van Buren County, Iowa, was established May 12, 1876, with Laurens Hosmer, the only postmaster. The name of the post office was changed to Boyer on June 18, 1883, and discontinued October 27, 1884. The *History of Van Buren County*, 1878, page 566, erroneously gives Samuel Coulter as postmaster. He may have been acting, or a deputy.

BRADFORD. A rural school with this name is in the west central part of section 13 of Henry Township, nearly three miles south of the village of Bentonsport and nearly three miles southwest of the village of Bonaparte. It was named for Anthony Bradford, a nearby resident of the same section, whose successor was Walter Bradford. The school dis-

⁷Newhall, *A Glimpse of Iowa in 1846*, pp. 36-37.

⁸Apparently a typographical error for Moffett. The name is also spelled Moffitt, Moffat, and Moffit. Robert Moffett was the second postmaster of New Lexington and the name is spelled Moffett by the U. S. Post Office Department.

⁹Charles Baldwin in *Hair's Iowa State Gazetteer*, 1865, p. 360.

trict Number 3, comprising parts or all of sections 11 to 14, 23, and 24, has the same name Bradford.

BRATTAIN'S GROVE. A locality with a grove long known to the pioneers. It was apparently named for Joseph or William Brattain, residents of the vicinity.¹⁰

BRICK. A rural school on the north side of the northeast quarter of section 21 of Van Buren Township, about two miles northwest of the hamlet of Pittsburg. It was doubtless so named because of the material used in constructing the building.

BROWN COTTAGE. The name of a rural school at the cross highways on the south side of south section 8 of Jackson Township in district Number 12, two and a half miles south and four and a half miles west of the village of Cantril. The color and style of the building probably suggested the name. A rural, Methodist Episcopal church and cemetery are across the highways to the southeast.

BRUSH COLLEGE. The name of a rural school on the east side of section 30 of Van Buren Township, about two miles northeast of the town of Keosauqua. The name seems to have been suggested by the brushy woods along the creek east of the school site.

BRUSH COLLEGE. The name of a rural school in district Number 8 at the forks of the highway on the east side of section 28 of Village Township. The school was named for the extensive brushy woodlands in the vicinity. The name college was appended in deference to community pride which is also the case with the preceding school. The district in the main comprises sections 27, 28, 33, and 34.

BRUSHY FORK. A short run rising in the northeastern part of section 34 of Des Moines Township, courses northeastwardly to South Fork of Indian Creek in the south central part of section 25 of the same township. The name is locally descriptive for the low woods along the lower course of the stream.

BUSINESS CORNERS. An inland place at the forks of the highway on the north side of section 24 of Village Township. The nucleus was established in 1846 by Ami Adams and a settlement early clustered about the place. A pioneer post office, known as Business Corner, was established with Charles T. Gardner, postmaster. The name is a locally descriptive one as business is done on corners where three roads meet. On Henn, Williams & Co's. map, 1855, the name is Business Corner.

The fourth class post office known as Business Corner was established August 4, 1849, with the appointment of Charles T. Gardner, postmaster. His successors were: Julius L. Clark, December 29, 1851; William T. Adams, March 11, 1856; Gustavus M. Aldrich, April 12, 1856; Mrs. Mary Drake, February 12, 1859; Samuel Whitten, March 26, 1860; Charles T. Gardner, January 28, 1862; Samuel Whitten, June 10, 1862; Caroline Clark, October 30, 1863, and Margaret A. Johnston, April 5, 1864, who served until the post office was removed and changed to Doud Station, August 9, 1864.

¹⁰G. G. Wright, *An Address*, 1873, pp. 8, 31.

BUSINESS CORNERS. The name of the rural school in district Number 2 in the southwest corner of section 13 of Village Township, one-half mile west of the hamlet of Business Corners, after which it was named. A pioneer schoolhouse was built in this vicinity as early as 1842.

CANFIELD. The name of a rural school near the east side of section 33 of Chequest Township in district Number 6, two miles west and a half mile north of the hamlet of Lebanon. The school was named for H. M. Canfield, an early resident of section 33.¹¹ The school district, comprising sections 27, 28, 33, and 34, is also named Canfield.

CANTRIL. A village on the Burlington and Southwestern (now the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy) Railroad in section 36 of Jackson Township. It was partially laid out in November, 1871, and finished in the spring of 1872. It was named for Lemuel W. Cantril, the proprietor of the village and its first postmaster, who came to Van Buren county in September, 1839.¹² Cantril was incorporated April 16, 1874, and the first election was held May 20, 1874. The first mayor was E. E. Cantril.¹³ This is the only place with the name Cantril.

The post office of Cantril, Van Buren County, Iowa, was established April 9, 1872, with the appointment of Lemuel W. Cantril, postmaster. His successors were: J. M. Swartz, September 25, 1877; John D. Swartz, October 8, 1877; S. N. Norris, October 17, 1881; George L. Norris, March 24, 1884; Wiley A. Jones, November 6, 1885; William P. Drew, May 17, 1889; Wiley A. Jones, June 17, 1893; George B. Creath, June 4, 1897; Sadie B. Creath, October 22, 1914; Carrie A. Jones, March 16, 1917; Earle Miller, November 18, 1921; and Gladys Miller, September 30, 1929, the present postmaster.

CEDAR. This township is in the northeastern corner of Van Buren County, north of Harrisburg and east of Union townships. It comprises congressional township 70 north, range 8 west. The township was created by order of the Board of County Commissioners in the organizing session held January 6, 1841, with the present boundaries. The record reads: "Township 70 North in Range 8 west shall constitute one Township." In the session of the Board held July 5, 1841, the civil township was recreated and named. It was named for Cedar Creek which flows across the township. As a place-name Cedar, used alone or in combination, is very popular; over two hundred have been listed. Lippincott's *Gazetteer* lists thirty-five places named Cedar, of which a county and sixteen townships are in Iowa; six places as Cedar Bluffs; twenty-seven as Cedar Creek (town or stream); eighteen as Cedar Grove; ten as Cedar Hill; eight as Cedar Lake; eighteen as Cedarville; the others are Cedar Bayou, Cedarburg, Cedar Chapel, Cedar City 2, Cedar Cliff, Cedar Crossing, Cedar Dale 2, Cedar Falls 3, Cedar Ford, Cedar Fork 3, Cedar Gap, Cedar Glades, Cedar Hollow, Cedar Island, Cedar Junction, Cedar Key Bay, Cedar Keys, Cedar Lane 2, Cedar Mill, Cedar Mills 4, Cedar Mines, Cedar Mountain 2, Cedar Mountains, Cedar

¹¹*History Van Buren Co.*, 1878, p. 555.

¹²*Ibid.*, p. 587.

¹³*Ibid.*, pp. 500-01.

Plains, Cedar Point 3, Cedar Rapids, Cedar Ridge 2, Cedar River 3, Cedar Rock, Cedar Run 5, Cedars, Cedarsburg, Cedar Spring, Cedar Springs 8, Cedar Town, Cedarvale 2, Cedar Valley 6, Cedar View, and Cedar Wood, those unnumbered having one each.

CEDAR CREEK. A small stream crossing Cedar Township, entering in section 5, flows southeastwardly, and leaves the township on the east side of section 1. It receives its name from the red cedar trees (*Juniperus virginiana*) which grow along its course. On some maps, as the U. S. soil map, 1917, the name is Big Cedar Creek. It is so named in contradistinction to an affluent known as Little Cedar Creek.

CENTENNIAL. The name of a rural school in district Number 10 on the south side of the southeast quarter of section 31 of Jackson Township, about two and a half miles south of the village of Milton. The school was presumably established in 1876, the centennial year of American independence, hence the name.

CENTENNIAL. A rural school at the cross highways in the southeastern corner of section 14 of Harrisburg Township, two miles east of Harrisburg Baptist church. It was named in memory of the centennial year, 1876, of American independence. It is situated in school district Number 6, comprising sections 13, 14, 23, and 24.

CENTER CHAPEL. A rural, Methodist Episcopal church and a cemetery at the cross highways on the east side of section 17 of Vernon Township, two and a half miles south and three miles west of the village of Bentonsport. The name appears to be locally descriptive for the neighborhood.

CHEQUEST. This township is on the west side of Van Buren County, south of Village, west of Van Buren, and north of Jackson townships. It comprises congressional township 69 north, range 11 west. It was named for Chequest Creek which crosses the township from west to east.

The congressional township 69 north, range 11 west, was constituted a civil township by order of the Board of County Commissioners in the organizing session held January 6, 1841. At the adjourned meeting of the Board held February 9, 1841, the township was named Chequest and it was ordered that the first meeting of the citizens was to be held at the house of Josiah D. Minton.

"The township (Chequest) was, however, first settled, according to my best information, by Samuel Swearer [Swearingen]—a member of 5th Territorial Assembly,—Henry Mussetter, and Lorenzo Ellis, in Sept, 1834, at what was afterwards called Green's Mill, on Chequest. In the spring of 1838 Col. Cleaves, David Corse, and Stiles S. Carpenter, made claims on what have since been known as the Goddard and Carpenter farms, and Thomas Ray on the 'old camp meeting ground,' farm now owned by Malachi Vinson. The exterior lines of Chequest Township were run by Uriah Biggs, in the fall of 1840, and it was subdivided by James E. Freeman, in May, 1841."¹⁴

CHEQUEST CREEK. This stream enters Van Buren County in section

¹⁴G. G. Wright, *An Address*, 1873, p. 14.

7 of Chequest Township, flows eastwardly and enters the Des Moines River in section 27 of Van Buren Township. An early form of the name was Chegnest Creek, likely a misprint, see laws of the Territory of Iowa, 1841-2, p. 106, (chapter 120). Jesse Williams' map, 1840, gives the name as Chequeste Creek.

As to the origin of the name Chequest there seems to be no certain information. Uriah Biggs, the U. S. Government's surveyor, recorded the name in his survey. Many maps use the name Jake West Creek and even the form Jaquest occurs. One of the local traditions is to the effect that before the region was surveyed a squatter or trapper by the name of Jake West had a rude cabin presumably near the mouth of the stream. It is further stated that the local Fox Indians in trying to pronounce his name uttered it somewhat like Cheq-west'. It is claimed that from this mispronunciation the name Chequest arose. One thing is sure the name was in current use before settlement and apparently it is not of Indian origin unless indirectly as suggested above.

CHICKEN RIDGE. A rural school on the east side of the southeast quarter of section 14 of Jackson Township, about three-fourths mile west and three miles north of the village of Cantril. The school site is on the ridge or watershed between Indian Creek and Fox River. The locality is a prairie, once the habitat of prairie chickens, hence the name of the ridge and the school. The school district Number 6 comprises sections 13, 14, 23, and 24.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH. A former, rural church at the forks of the highway on the east side of section 26 of Union Township. See Plat Book, 1897, page 18.

CHURCH ELM. A locally noted elm tree in the vicinity of the town of Keosauqua, but above Chequest Creek and west of the Des Moines River and north of the village of Pittsburg. Under this tree the pioneers held church services, hence the name.

COATES CREEK. A small stream rising on the eastern side of section 6 of Harrisburg Township, flows southward through Harrisburg Township to the Des Moines River on the south side of section 8 of Bonaparte Township, immediately west of the village of Bonaparte. It was named for Robert Coates who made a claim in the fall of 1834, settling in the summer of 1836, in the vicinity of the site of the village of Bonaparte¹⁵ and near the stream which retains his name.¹⁶ The stream is also sometimes called Honey Creek¹⁷ because of the honey found in the woods along the stream.

COLUMBUS. This town was founded in 1840 or before by John B. Thompson and John R. Sparks. It failed of permanency. It was probably named after Columbus, Ohio, by emigrants from that state. The site was along the north side of the Des Moines River near Copper Creek, in or near section 27 of Washington Township. The hamlet was

¹⁵Hair, *Iowa State Gazetteer*, 1865, p. 360.

¹⁶*Hist. Van Buren Co.*, 1878, p. 572.

¹⁷*Ia. Geol. Surv.* IV, p. 205.

the early home of Lieutenant Governor Edwin O. Stanard of Missouri and a rival of the nearby village of Lexington. Jesse Williams' map, 1840, gives the name as Columbia and locates the site near the south side of section 27, a little over a mile northwest of the town of "Benton Port" (Bentonsport), in the vicinity and southeast of the mouth of Copper Creek. According to Newhall¹⁸ Columbus was then a "post-town." This, however, means that Columbus was a station on the stage line. Apparently no post office was officially established. The nearby post office of Bentonsport, established in 1838, filled every need of the vicinity.

COON BRANCH. A small stream coming from the state of Missouri, runs north, crossing section 12 of Vernon Township, and enters Indian Creek in the south central part of section 1, about one-fourth mile south of Willits Station. The name is presumably for the animal, raccoon, once common in the woods along the stream.

COPPER CREEK. A small run, rising in or near the northern part of section 1 of Washington Township, flows southwardly, and enters the Des Moines River in section 27 of the same township. It was apparently so named because of the native copper nuggets occasionally found in the drift mantle along or near the stream. On some maps, as the U. S. soil map, 1917, the name is given as Copperas Creek, an allusion to copper rust or verdigris, copper carbonate, or to greenish water. The name is also sometimes corrupted to Copras, a shortened form of Copperas. [The residents of the region have called it only Copras Creek since 1876.—E. R. H.]

CRUM. The name of a rural school in the northwestern part of section 10 of Lick Creek Township, about three miles west of the village of Birmingham. It was named for William F. Crum, a resident of the vicinity in section 9.¹⁹

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. The Plat Book, 1897, page 15, indicates this church at the cross highways in the southwestern corner of section 2 of Lick Creek Township, a mile west of the Girard school.

DES MOINES. This township is on the south side of Van Buren County, south of Van Buren, west of Vernon, and east of Jackson townships. It comprises fractional parts of congressional townships 67 and 68 north, range 10 west. It was named for the Des Moines River which forms the northeast boundary of the township.

The congressional township 68 north, range 10 west, and fractional township 67 north, range 10 west, were constituted a civil township by order of the Board of County Commissioners in the organizing session held January 6, 1841, and given the name of Hedvolante. At the adjourned meeting of the Board held February 8, 1841, the following record was made: "Ordered that Township 68 North, Range 10 West, & Fractional Township [67 North, Range 10 West], be named Des Moines Township, and that the place of the first meeting of the electors

¹⁸Newhall, *Sketches*, 1841, p. 109.

¹⁹*Hist. of Van Buren Co.*, 1878, p. 551.

of said Township shall be held at Charles Stott's house and that the former order made on the 6th day of January A D 1841 naming said Township Hedvolante be and the name is hereby rescinded."

DES MOINES CITY. A pioneer village in the north part of the present town of Keosauqua, founded about 1839. Later along with the village of Van Buren it became a part of Keosauqua. It was named for the nearby Des Moines River.

DES MOINES RIVER. This river enters Van Buren County in section 7 of Village Township, flows southeast, making a horseshoe bend in the central part of the county, continues southeastwardly, and leaves the county in sections 12 and 13 of Farmington Township.

The origin of the name Des Moines has been explained as follows: The Illinois Indians had settlements in the vicinity of the Des Moines River. The Indian name of the settlements was Mouin-gouinas, frequently given as Moingona on old maps. The French explorers adopted the latter name but shortened it to *la rivière des Moins* (the river of the Moins). Later the name was associated with the Trappist Monks (*Moines de la Trappe*) who dwelt near. This caused the reading to be *rivière des Moines* which in English became the Des Moines River. For a fuller account see the *ANNALS OF IOWA*, Vol. XVII, pp. 23-24, July, 1929. Galland's *Iowa Emigrant* as well as his map gives the alternative name Ke-o-shaw-qua to the Des Moines River. From this name the modern name of Keosauqua originated.

DOGTOWN. This is the nickname for Mount Sterling which see. "The village is universally known as Dogtown, and the inhabitants relate how it gained its name. They say that shortly before 1840, the first arrivals in the (now) village were Horace and George Wood, who saw in the distance the rapid growth of a town, and they therefore built a saw-mill and corn-cracker near by, and awaited the result. Horace had three hounds that would devour the meal as it came from the bulhrs. Nearly every man who came to mill brought two or three dogs with him, and the result was a row. At the height of a dog rumpus one day, before the town had been named, a stranger rode in. 'What do you call this place?' he asked. 'It has no name,' was the reply. 'I think it is dog town,' came the self-answer. And by that name it has gone ever since, although an attempt was once made to name it 'Wood's Mill,' then 'Union Corners,' and later 'Mt. Sterling.'"²⁰

DOUD'S STATION. A station on the Keokuk and Des Moines (later the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific) Railroad in section 26 of Village Township and by the Des Moines River. It was laid out in 1866 by David and Eliab Doud, the proprietors, and after whom the village was named. The name of the village is frequently given as Douds. Eliab Doud was the first justice, first postmaster, and first lawyer; and Mary A. Doud the second postmaster as well as the first school teacher in the village. Later the hamlet was rechristened Douds Leando, in

²⁰*Ibid.*, p. 497.

contradistinction to Leando opposite and on the south side of the Des Moines River. An early name was Alexandra.

The name of Eliab Doud is often misspelled Elias Doud. The cause seems to be due to the unusual name. Eliab Doud was a member of the State Senate, Eleventh and Twelfth general assemblies, 1866-1868. David Doud was a member of the House of Representatives, Sixth General Assembly, 1856-1857.

The post office of Doud Station, Van Buren County, Iowa, was established August 9, 1864, with the appointment of Eliab Doud, postmaster. His successors were: Mary A. Doud, September 12, 1865; David Payne, March 8, 1870; Mrs. Ida C. Payne, with whose appointment the name of the office was changed to Doud's Station, January 22, 1874; George F. Carson, September 23, 1902, under whom the name of the office was changed to Douds Leando, March 23, 1903, with his reappointment; William A. Carson, April 27, 1905; Ernest E. Greenfield, December 27, 1907; Augustus J. Oberg, February 12, 1914; Mark R. Doud, April 13, 1917, under whom the name of the post office was changed to Douds, September 11, 1917, with his reappointment, and under whom the office was made presidential January 1, 1921; and Ernest T. Greenfield, August 23, 1921, the present postmaster, 1931.

EAST UNION. The name of a rural, Methodist Episcopal church in the central part of section 10 of Union Township, three and one-half miles east of the village of Birmingham. A rural school is across the highway to the north. The name is locally descriptive as the church is toward the east side of Union Township. The rural school has the same name, East Union, as the church.

EGYPT. A rural school on the highway in the east central part of section 28 of Jackson Township in district Number 3, about two miles southeast of the village of Milton, has this name. The school gets its name from the biblical country, "the land of oppression," the Hebrew term being *Mizr* or *Mizraim*, the Latin *Ægyptus*, the Coptic *Cham* or *Khem*. About fifteen small places in the United States have the name Egypt. The name is often applied to southern Illinois, implying the lower country.

ELLIS. The name of a rural school on the north side of section 23 of Chequest Township in district Number 4. It was probably named for a local resident. The school district also has the name Ellis.

ELM. The name of a rural school at the cross roads of the highway in the west central part of section 35 in district Number 11 of Jackson Township over a mile west of the village of Cantril. It was so named because the framework of the original schoolhouse, built in 1861, was sawed from elm trees, doubtless *Ulmus americana*, the white elm.

ELM GROVE. The name of a rural school on the east side of the southeast quarter of section 13 of Lick Creek Township about a mile south of the village of Birmingham. The school derives its name from the grove of white elm (*Ulmus americana*) trees in the vicinity. The school district Number 6 is also named Elm Grove. It comprises sec-

tions 13, 24, eastern three-fourths of 14 and 23 of Lick Creek Township and portions of 18 and 19 of Union Township.

ELY'S CREEK. A small stream, rising on the east side of section 5 of Des Moines Township, in the vicinity of Bethel Church, flows southeast and northeast and empties into the Des Moines River on the east side of section 3 of the same township, about a mile and a half southwest of the town of Keosauqua. It was named for David Ely, a pioneer resident of the vicinity.

ELY'S FORD. A passage on the Des Moines River, about a mile and a half southwest of Keosauqua, near the line between sections 2 and 3 of Van Buren Township, in the vicinity of the mouth of Ely's Creek. It was named for David Ely who lived nearby in 1836 or before. Tumuli in the vicinity on the southwest side of the Des Moines River are known as the Ely Ford mounds. The bridge across the Des Moines River, one and one-half miles northeast of the site of Ely's Ford, was erected in 1873.

ENTERPRISE. The name of a rural school on the south side of section 5 of Henry Township, about a mile and a half south and two miles east of the town of Keosauqua. It was so named as an ideal of the progressive spirit of the community. The Plat Book, 1897, page 14, and the Standard Atlas, 1918, page 23, indicate the schoolhouse site on the north side of section 8. The school district Number 2, comprising sections 4, 5, 8, 9, eastern halves of 6 and 7, has the same name, Enterprise, as the school.

EUREKA. The name of a rural school in district Number 9 on the north side of the northwest quarter of south section 14 of Jackson Township, two and a half miles south and about one and a half miles west of the village of Cantril. The name is Greek and means "I have found it." The word is frequently used for a local place-name. Of these forty are important enough to be included in Lippincott's *Gazetteer*.

FAIRVIEW. The name of a rural school in the southwest corner of section 1 of Bonaparte Township, over three miles east and a mile north of the town of Bonaparte. The schoolhouse site is out of the woods, on the open prairie, and commands an extensive view, hence the name. This is the location given by the U. S. soil map, 1917. The *Plat Book of Van Buren County*, 1897, pages 3, 4, represent the schoolhouse site as being in the southeast corner of section 2.

Fairview is a very popular name for minor, local places. There are probably hundreds of them in the United States, fifty-seven of which are important enough to be included in Lippincott's *Gazetteer*.

FARMINGTON. This township is in the southeast corner of Van Buren County, south of Bonaparte and east of Vernon townships. It comprises fractional parts of congressional townships 67 and 68 north, range 8 west. It was named after Farmington, the pioneer village of the township. Settlement began as early as 1833.

The congressional township 68 north, range 8 west, and fractional

township 67 north, range 8 west, were constituted a civil township by order of the Board of County Commissioners in the organizing session held January 6, 1841. At the adjourned meeting of the Board held February 9, 1841, the township was named Farmington and it was ordered that the first meeting of the citizens was to be held at the house of Joseph Robb. Later the northern sections 1 to 24 inclusive were made the new township of Bonaparte.

FARMINGTON. This town is on the east side of the Des Moines River, mostly in sections 35 and 2 of Farmington Township. It was laid out in 1839 by Henry Bateman, the first justice of the peace. Near here the first permanent settlements in the county were made. Here the county seat of Van Buren County was first located. The town was incorporated by an act of the First General Assembly of Iowa, approved February 22, 1847. Dr. R. D. Barton was the reputed first postmaster, but only as an unofficial one. The Farmington Academy and High School was incorporated by an act of the legislature of the Territory of Iowa approved January 27, 1844. A number of places, fifty or more, in the United States are named Farmington, among them a city and a township in Fulton County, Illinois, a town in Ontario County, New York, a town and a township in Franklin County, Maine, and a town and a river in Hartford County, Connecticut. It is probable that Farmington, Iowa, was directly or indirectly named for Farmington, Connecticut, which in turn, according to Gannett, received its name from a place in England.

The post office of Farmington was established in Van Buren County, Wisconsin Territory, September 20, 1837, with the appointment of Henry Bateman, postmaster, under whom the office was later changed to Iowa Territory. His successors were: Henry G. Stuart, February 19, 1842; Lawrence Scott, December 20, 1844; Russell Smith, April 28, 1849; Louis Teuscher, April 14, 1853; Walter W. Grubb, December 14, 1853; Rhodes Wescott, May 6, 1861; Moses H. Cooley, December 4, 1863; Daniel Merritt, April 1, 1870; Moses H. Cooley, February 10, 1871; Bunyan Turton, December 17, 1885; Leon L. Therme, August 14, 1889; William Thero, December 14, 1892; Charles H. Scott, April 17, 1894; William F. Thero, May 5, 1898; William Goodin, June 2, 1902; Frank D. Carr, January 10, 1906; J. C. Schee, April 15, 1910; Jacob S. Forgrave, June 26, 1913; and James E. Carr, November 22, 1921, who was still serving in 1931.

FARMINGTON STATE PARK. A rural park on the west side of the Des Moines River opposite the town of Farmington. It was the third state park established by Iowa. The park comprises 102.4 acres and includes Big Duck Pond of about forty acres. The name of the park is locally descriptive.

FLAT ROCK. The name of a rural school in district Number 3 at the forks of the highway on the south side of section 5 of Farmington Township. The name of the school is due to a very large ledge of flat

rock which forms the bed of a nearby stream. The school district is also named Flat Rock, after the school.

FOX. A pioneer post office in Van Buren County, mentioned in joint resolution Number 8 of the territorial legislature of Iowa, 1844. The post office of Fox, Van Buren County, Iowa, was established December 15, 1842, with the appointment of Samuel A. Evans, postmaster. His successor was Moses J. Post, August 26, 1844, who served until January 28, 1846, when the post office was transferred to Davis County, Iowa, under a new appointment. The name of the post office was for the nearby Fox River.

FOX ISLAND. A small tract of land in the Des Moines River, much used in hunting and fishing. It was probably named for the Fox tribe of Indians because of their encampments.

FOX RIVER. This river enters Van Buren County on the west side in section 6 of Jackson Township, flows southeastward across Jackson, Des Moines, and the southwestern corner of Vernon townships, entering the state of Missouri in section 17. Fox River was named for the Fox tribe of Indians that formerly dwelt along its course.

FRANKLIN. A rural school of district Number 7 at the forks of the highway in the southeastern corner of section 26 of Harrisburg Township, over three miles east and three miles north of the village of Bonaparte. The district comprises sections 25, 26, 35, and 36. The schoolhouse site is in the southeastern corner of "Cherry Vale" poultry farm of Henry Wallingford.

FRANKLIN. The name of a rural school at the cross highways in the northeastern corner of section 31 of Union Township, two miles east and nearly two miles north of the village of Kilbourne. Andreas' Atlas, 1875, locates the school about a half mile farther north in section 29.

The above two schools were so named by admirers of Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790), the philosopher and American statesman.

FROG POND. The name of a rural school on the east side of the southeast quarter of section 28 of Cedar Township in district Number 7. The name is more or less locally descriptive, presumably a small pond, the habitat of frogs, was in the vicinity of the school.

GAINSBOROUGH. This name is also variously spelled Gainsboro, Gainesboro, Gainsborough, and Gainesborough. Gainsborough is the spelling reported to the writer by the U. S. Post Office Department. It was an early, inland post office and its location as indicated by Colton's Sectional Map of Iowa, 1868, was in or near the northeastern part of section 15 of Harrisburg Township. This office was established on April 4, 1854, with the appointment of Isaac Nixon, postmaster, who served until the office was discontinued on April 8, 1864. The name is directly or indirectly for Gainsborough, on the west side of the county of Lincoln, England, sixteen miles northwest of the city of Lincoln, on the river Trent.

GARFIELD. A rural school in district Number 3 on the east side of the northeast quarter of section 16 of Village Township, one and one-

half miles east and one-fourth mile south of the village of Selma. It was probably named for James A. Garfield (1831-1881), twentieth president (1881) of the United States.

GIRARD. The name of a rural school in the southwestern corner of section 1 of Lick Creek Township, a half mile north and a mile west of the village of Birmingham. The Plat Book, 1897, page 15, also the Standard Atlas, 1918, page 27, indicate the schoolhouse site in the southeastern corner of section 2. The school was doubtless so named by admirers of Stephen Girard (1750-1831), the noted philanthropist of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

GRAY. The name of a rural school on the highway in the north central part of north section 5 of Des Moines Township, about four miles west and nearly a mile south of the town of Keosauqua. It was named for an early local resident, probably Frank Gray (possibly P. A. Gray).²¹

GUTHRIE. The name of a rural school in district Number 2 in the north central part of section 18 of Jackson Township, about a mile and a half northwest of the village of Milton. It was probably named for William Guthrie who resided nearby in section 7.²²

HARMONY. A rural school at the forks of the highway in the southwestern corner of section 27 of Farmington Township, about two miles northwest of the village of Farmington. The name is apparently for an ideal of the neighborhood.²³

HARRISBURG. A pioneer hamlet in existence in 1840 in Harrisburg Township. As the community was settled by emigrants from Pennsylvania the village in all probability was named for Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The village has long since disappeared but its name is still carried by the township in which the hamlet existed and to which it gave its name. The site was probably at the geographic center of the township where the rural school and Baptist church still exist and are known as Harrisburg. Harrisburg, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, was named for John Harris, the original proprietor.

HARRISBURG. This township is on the east side of Van Buren County, south of Cedar, east of Washington, and north of Bonaparte townships. It comprises congressional township 69 north, range 8 west. It was no doubt directly named for the pioneer village in the township and indirectly after Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Many of the settlers of the township were emigrants from Pennsylvania.

The civil township of Harrisburg was created by order of the Board of County Commissioners in the organizing session held January 6,

²¹*Andreas' Atlas of Iowa*, 1875, p. 246.

²²*Hist. of Van Buren Co.*, 1878, p. 588.

²³It is a fair inference that Harmony, Indiana, being of socialistic origin and one of many movements of its type, was well known to Abner Kneeland and his associates who established Salubria on the north bank of the Des Moines River west of the Lee County line in 1839. The Salubrian settlement scattered soon after the death of Mr. Kneeland in 1844. Many of the early families of Farmington Township were of this settlement and were patrons of most of the schools at the organization of school districts. Harmony thus may have filtered through and become fixed in the nomenclature of the period.
—E. R. H.

1841. In the adjourned meeting of the Board held February 9, 1841, the township was named Harrisburg and it was ordered that the first meeting of the citizens was to be held at the house of Ezra M. Jones.

HARRISBURG. An abortive, pioneer hamlet, located near the mouth of Indian Creek, on the west side of the Des Moines River, opposite the village of Farmington. The projected place was evidently named for Stephen Harris, one of the proprietors. Concerning this hamlet, George G. Wright, in his *Address*, page 16, says: "Stephen Harris and John W. Davidson settled below the mouth of Indian, and started a town called Harrisburg."

HARRISBURG. The name of a rural Baptist church at the cross highways in the southeastern corner of section 16 of Harrisburg Township, the geographic center of the township. The rural school for the neighborhood is south across the highway in the northeastern corner of section 21. The name is doubtless directly for the pioneer village of Harrisburg and indirectly for the township in which the school and church are situated. The school district Number 5 comprises sections 15, 16, 21, and 22. The township hall is east across the highway in the southwest corner of section 15.

HAWKEYE. The name of a rural school at the forks of the highway in the northwest central part of section 10 of Chequest Township in district Number 9. *Andreas' Atlas*, 1875, gives the location of the site about a mile to the east in the north central part of section 11. The name is the sobriquet or nickname of the state of Iowa and was given to this school in honor of the state. The school district, comprising sections 3, 4, 9, and 10, has the same name as the school.

HEDVOLANTE. A pioneer hamlet in existence in 1840, in Des Moines Township, probably in or near section 22. It failed of permanency. The name appears nowhere else and apparently it is unique. [It was the invention of Aaron Word Harlan, first settler and claimant of the land.—E. R. H.]

HEDVOLANTE. This was the name of a township created by the Board of County Commissioners and was so named by them, in the organizing session held January 6, 1841. This township comprised congressional township 68 north, range 10 west, and fractional township 67 north, range 10 west. The Board further ordered that the first meeting of the citizens of the newly created township was to be held at A. W. Harlan's house in Hedvolante. The township was thus named after a hamlet within its borders. At an adjourned meeting of the Board held February 8, 1841, the township was recreated and the name changed to Des Moines, the former order and name being officially rescinded. See Des Moines Township.

The word Hedvolante appears to come from the Greek word *hedos*, meaning a seat, abode, or dwelling place, and the French word *volante*, Latin, *volito*, *volo*, meaning flying, movable; that is Hedvolante means no place in particular. Such places the pioneers frequently called Stringtown, meaning diffusely scattered over the neighborhood. This

explanation has merit in that it approximates the actual conditions. Occasionally the name is spelled Hedvolant as in *The History of Van Buren County*, 1878, p. 373.

HENRY. This township is in the southeast central part of Van Buren County, south of the Des Moines River, south of Washington, west of Bonaparte, north of Vernon, and east of Des Moines townships. Henry Township was probably named for General James Daugherty Henry, a popular officer of the Black Hawk War, as was Henry County, just east of Van Buren, named for him.

HICKORY. The former name of the post office at Independent. In some publications, as Hair's *Iowa Gazetteer*, 1865, pages 86, 361, the name appears as Hickey, doubtless locally used as a shortened form or nickname. It is very probable that the office was named Hickory after General Andrew Jackson, whose nickname was Old Hickory. Nearly fifty places in the United States have had this name in some form and many of them were named for General Jackson. The post office is now named Selma. The sobriquet of Old Hickory was conferred upon General Jackson in 1813 by his soldiers because of the unusual hardness he displayed in the campaign against the Creek Indians. It became an endearing term of appreciation. For a history of the post office see Selma.

HICKORY. A rural school in the northeastern part of section 21 of Bonaparte Township, about two miles southeast of the village of Bonaparte. It is apparently so named after a former grove of hickory trees (*Hicoria alba* and *H. sulcata*) in the vicinity.

HICKORY GROVE. The name of a Quaker rural church and cemetery at the forks of the highway on the south side of section 2 of Cedar Township in district Number 5, near Big Cedar Creek. It receives its name from the grove of hickory trees in the vicinity.

HICKORY GROVE. The name of a rural school in the east central part of section 11 of Cedar Township, over half a mile southeast of Hickory Grove Church. It was so named because of the prevalence of hickory trees in the vicinity.

HOLCOMB CREEK. This stream rises on the west side of Village Township in section 30, flows eastward and enters the Des Moines River on the east side of section 26 of the same township. It was doubtless named for a local resident, likely for Samuel Holcomb, one of the founders of the village of Portland which was laid out along the Des Moines River near the mouth of Holcomb Creek.

HOME. A former rural post office on the east side of the southeast quarter of section 20 of Des Moines Township. As the office was in a farm home the name is locally descriptive. On Henn, Williams & Co's. map, 1855, Home, Oak Point, and Mechanicsburg are represented as being on the ridge road from Alexandria, Missouri, to Drakeville, Davis County, Iowa.

The post office of Home, Van Buren County, Iowa, was established November 19, 1849, with the appointment of Edmund Hilles, postmaster.

His successors were: Charles Hilles, May 1, 1851; Alexander Linn, May 20, 1865; and Levi Potter, March 21, 1871, under whom the office was discontinued November 16, 1882.

HOME PRAIRIE. The name of a rural, Methodist Episcopal church in the southwestern part of section 21 of Des Moines Township. The church is near the early Home post office which was on section 20 and is also on the prairie, hence the name Home Prairie, a locally descriptive one. The rural school for the neighborhood is just east of the church and has the same name.

HONEY CREEK. See Coates Creek.

HOPEWELL. A rural school in district Number 7 on the south side of the southwest quarter of the north section 5 of Jackson Township, about two and a half miles north of the village of Milton. Over forty minor places in the United States have this name which is said to be from the Puritan system of nomenclature.

HORN. The name of a rural school in district Number 1 on the west side of the southwest quarter of section 1 of Harrisburg Township. It was named for Hugh N. Horn, a resident of the vicinity and owner of the "Sunny Side" fruit farm. He was a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, born November 17, 1830. He came to Van Buren County in 1837.²⁴

INDEPENDENT. The site of this village was on sections 8 and 17 of Village Township, east of the Des Moines River. It was laid out in the fall of 1851 by George Stump, the proprietor, and was commonly known as Stumptown, after its founder. George Stump was also the first surveyor and the second postmaster. The village flourished for many years and it became a station on the old Keokuk and Des Moines (later the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific) Railroad. It was apparently so named Independent because it was a separate or independent village from Iowaville, about a mile to the west. It is now known as Selma. A post office was established in an early day and named Hickory which was its name as late as 1882. For the history of the post office see Selma.

INDIAN CREEK. This stream rises on the east side of section 3 of Jackson Township, flows southeastwardly across Des Moines, Vernon, and Farmington townships, entering the Des Moines River in section 35 of the last named township, opposite the town of Farmington. It bisects the divide between the Des Moines and Fox rivers. It was so named because of the former camps of Fox Indians along its course.

INDIAN CREEK. The name of a rural school in district Number 3 on the south side of section 29 of Vernon Township, one-half mile east and two and one-fourth miles north of the village of Mount Sterling. It received its name from the nearby Indian Creek. The school district, comprising in the main sections 28 to 33, is also known as Indian Creek.

INDIAN PRAIRIE. A more or less locally descriptive name for the

²⁴*Hist. of Van Buren Co.*, 1878, p. 603; *Van Buren Co. Plat Book*, 1897, p. 11.

region roundabout where Lebanon now is. In pioneer days Fox Indians and prairie were here very evident, hence the name. The first post office in the vicinity was named Indian Prairie, a locally associative name, which name after a lapse of three years was changed to Lebanon, which see.

IOWA CITY. The first town site in Iowa to receive this name was located in Van Buren County. By an act of the Territory of Iowa, approved December 14, 1838, a territorial road was ordered, "commencing at Keokuck, in Lee county, on the Mississippi river, thence to horse tail reach, on the Des Moines river, thence up said river as near as practicable to Iowa city, on said river, passing through Farmington, New Lexington, Bentonsport, Columbus, and Philadelphia, in the county of Van Buren."²⁵ By another act approved January 25, 1839, section 9 (page 433), a road was ordered from Fort Madison in Lee County, through West Point, Parkersburg, thence to Iowa City. By the same act, section 12 (page 434), a road was ordered "from Mount Pleasant to Rome, in Henry county, from thence to Lockridge, thence to Smith's Crossing, on Big Cedar, in Jefferson county, from thence to Iowa City, in Van Buren county." This Iowa City is apparently the place soon after known as Iowaville, which see. The place was presumably directly named for the Territory of Iowa and indirectly after the Iowa tribe of Indians.

IOWAVILLE. The site of the village is on the western side of section 7 of Village Township and on the north side of the Des Moines River. Settlement began in 1837 and the village was laid out in the spring of 1838. A post office was early established with John D. Baker, postmaster, though usually remembered as William Avery, the second one. For many years the village flourished; steamboats came up the Des Moines River to it; and then decline followed. Iowaville was named for the Iowa tribe of Indians that for a long time had their principal seat on the village site and here also had met defeat in battle with the Sauks and Foxes.

The post office of Iowaville, Van Buren County, Iowa, was established January 11, 1840, with John D. Baker, postmaster. His successors were: William Avery, June 19, 1840; Davis Hoover, July 17, 1843; Seth Baker, June 8, 1846; Solomon D. Baker, January 29, 1847; John Park, May 30, 1849; William Baker, September 23, 1850; Jacob K. Starr, October 30, 1850; William T. Starr, March 20, 1854; John D. Baker, July 5, 1859; and Aaron Park, February 13, 1867, who served until the office was discontinued September 26, 1871.

"Iowaville is in the northwest corner of the county, on the Des Moines Valley Railroad, sixteen miles from Keosauqua. It contains two churches, Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant; also Iowaville Lodge No. 28, I. O. O. F., five general stores, one flouring mill and one distillery. The village is situated on the bank of the Des Moines River, and on the old battle ground of the Sacs, Foxes, and

²⁵*Laws of Territory of Iowa, 1838-39, p. 427.*

Iowa Indians, and near the home and grave of Black Hawk. The ruins of their old council house still remain. Population 200.”²⁶

IRISH BEND. The local name for a settlement in Van Buren Township on the west side of the Des Moines River, opposite the village of Kilbourne. Settlement began in 1836, probably with John G. McCutchen. Later a number of Irish families lived in the vicinity, whence the name.²⁷

JACKSON. This township lies in the southwestern corner of Van Buren County, south of Chequest and west of Des Moines townships. It comprises congressional township 68 north and all of 67 that is north of the state line, range 11 west. The township was named for General Andrew Jackson (1767-1845), seventh president (1829-1837) of the United States.

The congressional township 68 north, range 11 west, and fractional township 67 north, range 11 west, were constituted a civil township by order of the Board of County Commissioners in the organizing session held January 6, 1841. At the adjourned meeting of the Board held February 9, 1841, the township was named Jackson and it was ordered that the first meeting of the citizens was to be held at the house of John Hale.

JONES. The name of a rural, pioneer school built about 1842. It was situated about four miles southeast of Portland, in the near vicinity of Zion Church. The school was named for a pioneer resident of the vicinity.²⁸

KEOSAUQUA. This town, the county seat of Van Buren County, lies mostly in section 36 of Van Buren Township. “Some Frenchmen, in an early day, inhabited the land of the river Des Moines, in the pocket of which lies the village of Keosauqua. Around the bend dwelt a number of monks. The Indians, discovering these places of habitation, named the section where now lies the city, Keosauqua, the meaning of which is in Indian parlance, ‘the river of monks.’ [The Musquakie or Fox word or utterance most nearly approximating our word Keosauqua, means “soft ice” or “slushy ice.”—E. R. H.] Keosauqua was laid off in April, 1839, by John Carnes, James Hall, James and Edwin Manning, John J. Fairman and Robert Taylor, these composing the ‘Van Buren Company.’ Two triangular pieces of ground, or, more properly, fractions, first composed the town; the south fraction or triangle being known as Van Buren and the north triangle as Des Moines. Later, a diamond-shaped piece of land was entered (one-fourth section lying obliquely between the triangles) and together with the Van Buren triangle assumed the name Keosauqua. Des Moines refused to come under the yoke or in any way affiliate with its neighbor. Both began contending for the county seat. In time, the settlers assembled (it was one Sunday night) and talked over a name under which both the triangles and diamond might be known. John Carnes suggested Port Oro (a Spanish name, meaning ‘Port’ or ‘Land of Gold’). There was some

²⁶Charles Baldwin in *Hair's Iowa State Gazetteer*, 1865, p. 361.

²⁷G. G. Wright, *An Address*, 1873, p. 12.

²⁸*Ibid.*, p. 16.

objection to this, as being a too high-sounding title for the place. Finally, Judge Irwin asked how they would like to have their three towns known under the name of Keosauqua. All agreed to it, and the matter was settled then and there."²⁹

It is also stated that the approximate Fox Indian word for the Des Moines River is "Ke o shaw qua" or "Ke ish shaw que," and from this Indian word the town of Keosauqua took its name. Keosauqua was incorporated as a city by an act of the legislature approved February 17, 1842, and by an amended act approved January 19, 1846. Some of the early maps of Iowa, as Jesse Williams', 1840; Colton's, 1844, 1852; Wells, 1857; spell the name Keosauque, a common early spelling. The Iowa village appears to be the only place with the name, hence unique.

The post office at Keosauqua, Iowa, was established under the name of Portoro, Wisconsin Territory, on January 24, 1838, with the appointment of John I. Fairman, postmaster, under whom the post office was later changed to Iowa Territory. His successor was William Steele, appointed August 16, 1842. The name of the post office was changed to Keosauqua on December 30, 1846, with the appointment of James H. Jackson, postmaster. His successors were: Samuel E. Julian, May 12, 1849; Leonard J. Rose, April 14, 1853; Seth Millington, March 3, 1855; James S. Shepherd, September 24, 1856; Seth St. John, December 6, 1860; John S. Stidger, April 2, 1861; Henry H. Moore, September 19, 1863; Melville C. Davis, March 22, 1869; Henry H. Moore, January 13, 1871; A. Wilkin, November 19, 1883; Charles Baldwin, September 15, 1885; George J. McKibben, June 7, 1888; Washington E. Davis, March 23, 1889; James M. Elerick, March 1, 1895; Abraham Wilkin, January 27, 1899; John W. Burns, December 3, 1906; Oscar McCrary, February 14, 1911; George F. Smith, March 26, 1915; and Jesse O. Parker, August 23, 1921, the present postmaster, 1931.

KILBOURNE. A village site in the southeast part of section 2 of Lick Creek Township, in the vicinity (west) of the mouth of Lick Creek, by the Des Moines River and on the old Keokuk and Des Moines (later the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific) Railway. It was laid out in July, 1839, by John Patchett, and named Philadelphia, obviously after the city in Pennsylvania. Later the name was changed to Kilbourne. The U. S. soil map, 1917, gives the name as Kilbourn. The name Kilbourne is doubtless for David W. Kilbourne of Keokuk, Iowa. He was born April 13, 1803, at Marlborough, Connecticut. He emigrated to Iowa in 1836. He platted Montrose about 1837, established a store and became postmaster in 1839, moved to Fort Madison late in 1843, and removed to Keokuk in 1852. In 1854 he helped organize the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines, and Minnesota Railroad Company, the name of which in 1864 was changed to the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, becoming its financial agent in 1857 and president in 1868; resigned in 1873; died April 24, 1876. The railroad was later known as the Keokuk and Des Moines Railroad and is now a part of the Chi-

²⁹*Hist. of Van Buren Co.*, 1878, pp. 467-68.

cago, Rock Island, and Pacific system. His son George Erskine Kilbourne was a director and for some time purchasing agent for the railroad company; born May 26, 1832, died February 26, 1889.³⁰

The post office of Kilbourn, Van Buren County, Iowa, was established under the name of Philadelphia, January 11, 1840, with the appointment of Montgomery Perry, postmaster. His successors were: Seth St. John, July 28, 1843; T. E. Robbins, July 31, 1845; Humphrey B. Perry, January 30, 1846; Charles Porter, July 27, 1847, under whom the name of the office was changed to Lick Creek (after the nearby creek) June 19, 1849; Michael Nedrow, October 11, 1854; and John W. Ryan, April 2, 1855, under whom the office was discontinued August 13, 1855. The office was reestablished under the name of Philadelphia, November 8, 1849, with the appointment of John Patchett, postmaster, under whom the office was discontinued February 6, 1850. The office was again re-established as Philadelphia, November 1, 1850, with the appointment of Cyrus Bartow, postmaster. His successors were: Wells Edgerton, April 29, 1853; Titus J. Towne, May 11, 1857, under whom the name of the office was changed to Kilbourn (spelled without the final e), December 28, 1858; Alfred H. Medus, February 2, 1864; Samuel I. Taylor, March 30, 1866; Miss Agnes Porter, March 27, 1871; William S. Gathin, January 15, 1872; William H. H. Thatcher, August 7, 1872; Edwin Towne, April 24, 1873; George Platt, December 29, 1873; Daniel Crawford, December 15, 1882; Edwin Towne, April 9, 1883; Jacob Stong, December 31, 1885; Edwin Towne, May 14, 1889; Jacob Stong, January 12, 1894; Jesse F. Stong, April 4, 1896; Oscar A. Hootman, September 29, 1896; and Richard Skinner, June 15, 1897, who was still serving in 1929.

Kilbourn school district Number 7, Lick Creek Township, comprises sections 35, 36, parts of 25, 34, and south 3, fractional 1, 2, and 12 north of the Des Moines River.

LACEY-KEOSAUQUA STATE PARK. This park has an area of over twelve hundred acres and is situated immediately southwest of the town of Keosauqua on the south side of the Des Moines River and on both sides of Thatcher's and Ely's creeks and along Ely's Ford. The park was dedicated October 26-27, 1920. It is the fourth state park established. The park includes a prehistoric Indian village site and several tumuli known as the Ely Ford mounds. The park was in part named for Major John F. Lacey (1841-1913) of Oskaloosa, Iowa, a veteran of the Civil War, congressman, and a noted conservationist. The remainder of the name of the park is locally descriptive.

LANESVILLE. The early name of a post office established March 14, 1882. Later the name was changed to McVeigh, which see.

LEANDO. This village is in section 26 of Village Township and on the south side of the Des Moines River. Its previous name was Portland, which see.

LEANDO. The name of the rural and village school in district Num-

³⁰ANNALS OF IOWA, Series 3, XV, pp. 310-313.

ber 9 on the east side of the southeast quarter of section 26 of Village Township. The school was named after the nearby village of Leando. The district in the main comprises sections 35 and 36 and fractional 25 and 26 south of the Des Moines River.

LEBANON. An inland hamlet at the crossroads or common corner of sections 1 and 2 of Jackson Township and 35 and 36 of Chequest Township, built on the farms of William Brooks^{30a} and others. In 1878 the place contained a post office, two churches, a school, store, and blacksmith shop, but had not been platted. It was probably directly or indirectly named after the mountain in Palestine or possibly from the cedar trees in the near vicinity.

The post office of Lebanon, Van Buren County, Iowa, was established under the name of Indian Prairie, July 16, 1850, with the appointment of Allen T. Brook, postmaster. His successors were: John W. Osborn, January 15, 1853, under whom the name of the office was changed to Lebanon, on August 22, 1853; David A. Humphreys, May 26, 1854; Giles K. Teneyck, November 27, 1855; Cynthia Burton, May 11, 1857; David P. Spence, January 21, 1859; Peter B. Walls, June 25, 1861; Rufus D. Smith, December 4, 1863; James P. Bingaman, October 28, 1864; Samuel R. Bergen, January 10, 1865; Rufus S. Smith, November 2, 1866; Samuel E. Vincent, April 2, 1873; Thomas Rosebough, March 3, 1882; Samuel E. Vincent, December 31, 1885; Miss Mary McComb, April 29, 1899; Eddie W. Peacock, March 20, 1900; and Glen Wilson, February 12, 1902, under whom the office was discontinued on March 4, 1903.

LEECH. The name of a rural school at the cross highways on the northern side of the northwest quarter of section 14 of Van Buren Township, about a mile west and three and a half miles north of the town of Keosauqua and about a mile and a half southwest of the hamlet of Kilbourne. It was named for William Leech who resided across the highway in section 11.

LEFFLER. A rural school of district Number 4 at the cross highways in the southeast corner of section 18 of Harrisburg Township, about two miles east and three miles north of the village of Bentonsport. It was named for Mansuet Leffler, a prominent farmer residing on the west side of section 17 in the vicinity of the school.

Mansuet Leffler was a native of Baden, Germany, born in 1803, grew to manhood in that country, served six years in the German army. He came to America in 1833 and to Van Buren County in 1837. He was still living in 1890 at 87 years of age. He married Irene Cavin, a native of Tennessee; she died in 1880; mother of eleven children. The fifth, James, was a long time resident of the same section 18.³¹

LEXINGTON. A pioneer village near the mouth of Rock Creek in section 21 of Washington Township. In early days it was a well known gathering place for land seekers and rovers. In this place was born on

^{30a}The name is given as Brooks by the *History of Van Buren County*, 1878, page 509. The U. S. Post Office Department reports the name as Brook.

³¹*Portrait and Biog. Album of Jefferson and Van Buren Cos.*, 1890, pp. 425-26.

September 27, 1838, Lawrence Sullivan Ross, the eighteenth governor (1837-1891) of Texas. The birthplace is usually given as Bentonsport, the nearest extant town. The Sul Ross State Teachers College at Alpine, Texas, was named in his honor. The village of Lexington has long since been extinct. The name derives from the battle of Lexington of the American Revolution. The name is locally retained by the not distant Lexington Creek.

LEXINGTON CREEK. A small run, rising in the southeastern part of section 24 of Washington Township, courses southwest, southeast, and south to the Des Moines River in section 7 of Bonaparte Township, about a mile west of the village of Bonaparte. The pioneer village of New Lexington was near the mouth of this stream, after which the creek was apparently named.

LICK CREEK. A small stream, one branch rising in section 1 of Village Township, another in Jefferson County or near section 6 of Lick Creek Township, both branches unite in section 16 of Lick Creek Township, flow southeastwardly and the creek enters the Des Moines River in the southwestern part of south section 1 of Lick Creek Township and in the vicinity (east) of the village of Kilbourne. The stream was doubtless named for the saline soil or deer licks occasionally found along its course.

LICK CREEK. This township is on the north side of Van Buren County, west of Union, north of Van Buren, and east of Village townships. It approximately comprises congressional township 70 north, range 10 west, and extending to the Des Moines River on the south side. The township was named for Lick Creek which crosses it from northwest to southeast.

Lick Creek Township was created by order of the Board of County Commissioners in the organizing session held January 6, 1841. The original civil township comprised congressional township 70 north, range 10 west, also township 70 north, range 11 west. The original order reads: "Also Township 70 North Range 10 West, Also Township 70 North Range 11 West and Fractional Townships lying West is hereby constituted an organized Township." This latter congressional township was eliminated by an order entered the following day, January 7, 1841: "Ordered that Township 70 North, Range 10 West be named Lick Creek, and the first meeting of the Citizens of said Township shall be held at the house of John G. McCutsmen [McCutchen] in said Township."

LICK CREEK. A pioneer post office sometimes erroneously located in or near section 21 or 27 of Lick Creek Township, obviously named for the township or the nearby creek.³² For the history of the post office of Lick Creek see Kilbourne.

LITTLE CREEK. The name of a small run which rises on the north side of section 2 of Lick Creek Township, courses south to Lick Creek in the southwestern part of section 23 of the same township. The name is apparently locally descriptive, referring to size.

³²See Henn, Williams & Co.'s map, 1855.

LITTLE CEDAR CREEK. This stream rises in or near the north side of section 30 of Cedar Township, with branches from other sections, flows southeast and leaves the county on the east side in section 12 of Harrisburg Township. The name is locally descriptive in contradistinction to Cedar Creek of which it is an affluent.

LITTLE FOX RIVER. This stream crosses Jackson Township and the southwestern corner of Des Moines Township. It enters Jackson Township in section 30, flows southeastwardly, leaving the township in section 12, and crossing sections 7 and 18 of Des Moines Township, thence into Missouri. It is a branch of the Fox River and in contradistinction was named for it, thus a locally descriptive name. On some maps, as Plat Book, 1897, the name is Little Fox Creek.

LITTLE LICK CREEK. A small stream with many branches, some of which rise in sections 24, 13, 14, 15, 18 of Union Township, running southwestwardly to Lick Creek in the west central part of section 36 of Lick Creek Township. The name is in contradistinction to Lick Creek, hence locally descriptive.

LONGVIEW. A switch station with stock yards on the Fort Madison and Northwestern (now a part of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy) Railroad, near the western side of section 14 of Union Township. As the site is on the divide or watershed the name appears to be locally descriptive.

McSURLEY. The name of a rural school at the cross highways in the northwestern part of section 10 of Washington Township. This is the way the name is spelled on the U. S. soil map, 1917. The school was named for Miles McSurley (sometimes misspelled McSurely), a prominent farmer of the vicinity, a long time resident of Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He was born February 9 [or 1], 1809, in Mason County, Kentucky; his parents moved to Ohio in the fall of 1809. He married in Ohio Miss Catherine McCann, January 24, 1833; had ten children. He settled in Van Buren County in the spring of 1837 (March). His farm was in section 9. Two of his sons, Benjamin and Anderson, enlisted in Company G, Third Iowa Cavalry. According to *Andreas' Atlas*, 1875, the school was formerly one-half mile farther north, on the west side of section 8, where Millers Chapel now is. This account mainly follows *Portrait and Biographical Album of Jefferson and Van Buren Counties, Iowa*, 1890, pages 246-247, which is believed to be essentially correct, the record given in *History of Van Buren County*, 1878, page 544, apparently is somewhat erroneous.

McVEIGH. This is a station on the Fort Madison and Northwestern Railroad (now a part of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy system), near the southwestern corner of section 21 of Cedar Township. It was named for J. H. McVeigh, a resident of the vicinity, on whose farm the site was located.

The post office known as McVeigh, in Van Buren County, Iowa, was established as Lanesville, March 14, 1882, with Martin T. Cuddy, postmaster. His successors were: Walter T. Dow, September 11, 1882,

under whom the name of the post office was changed to McVeigh, November 14, 1882; James D. McVeigh, December 31, 1890; Alfred McVeigh, March 27, 1896; Fred P. McCready, April 18, 1896; Fred W. Anderson, November 20, 1897; and Fred P. McCready, March 9, 1901, who served until the office was discontinued June 29, 1901.

MATHIAS. The name of a rural school at the forks of the highway on the east side of section 18 of Van Buren Township, about two and a half miles west and two miles north of the hamlet of Pittsburg. It was named for a resident of the neighborhood, either T. or James J. Mathias.

MECHANICSBURG. An inland place represented on Henn's map, 1855, as being in the southwestern part of Chequest Township in or near section 31 or 32. About ten minor places in the United States have this name, the most important ones being in Champaign County, Ohio, and Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Other places are in Illinois, Indiana, and Virginia. The Iowa place was probably named by emigrants after their old home in Ohio or Pennsylvania, more probably the latter, or because of a local blacksmith shop. The Ohio village was so named because of the large number of resident mechanics. The Iowa place eventually lapsed into a farming community.

MEEKS MILLS. The original name for Bonaparte, which see. The name was for William Meek and sons, pioneer residents and proprietors.

MILES BRANCH. The name of a small stream, rising near the west side of section 19 of Village Township, runs east and northeast to the Des Moines River in the south central part of section 17. The stream was doubtless named for a local resident. On some maps it is given as Miles Creek.

MILLER. The name of a rural school at the forks of the highway on the west side of the southwest quarter of the south section 3 of Jackson Township in district Number 4, a mile south and three miles west of the village of Cantril. It was named for a local resident, probably E. Miller, who was succeeded by J. W. Miller, while Robert Miller owned land to the south of the school.

MILLERS CHAPEL. A church on the west side of section 3 of Washington Township, one-half mile north of McSurley school.

MILTON. This town is a station on the Burlington and Southwestern (now the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy) Railroad and the site is in the eastern half of section 19 of Jackson Township. The land was entered by K. B. Atkins of Milton, Delaware, in 1845, after whose native place the subsequent village was named. The place was settled by Dr. Logan Wallis in 1847 and the site was surveyed in 1851. It was only a hamlet until 1865 when growth began and the arrival of the railroad in 1872 gave another impetus. A post office was early established with Robert Russell, first postmaster. The *History of Van Buren County*, 1878, page 499, erroneously gives the honor to H. D. Wallace [Wallis] who, however, was the third postmaster. Milton was incorporated in the summer of 1878.

Over fifty places, mostly minor ones, in the United States have the name Milton. Many were directly or indirectly named for John Milton, the poet; occasionally for local residents or for a local mill site.

K. B. Atkins was born, October 18, 1820, at Milton, Sussex County, Delaware. Hence it is that Milton, Iowa, was directly named for the village in Delaware, the early home of the Iowa settler.³³

The Holland family also came from Milton, Delaware, in 1843. A son, E. C. Holland, was born at Milton, Iowa, March 1, 1844, and lived on the Holland farm until his death, February 22, 1930. He was a member of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, 1892-1893.

The post office of Milton, in Van Buren County, Iowa, was established December 19, 1851, with the appointment of Robert Russell, postmaster. His successors were: Thomas H. Hollingsworth, January 6, 1852; Henry D. Wallis, May 22, 1854; Jacob Yeager, March 23, 1855; James J. Cassady, September 6, 1855; Logan Wallis, October 5, 1858; Jackson Smart, January 22, 1861; George H. Swartz, June 20, 1861; Robert Russell, July 28, 1863; John W. Carr, June 10, 1867; Martin Hays, April 12, 1869; H. M. Dysart, May 11, 1872; Mortimer D. Baxter, December 3, 1873; Henry M. Dysart, May 6, 1878; W. F. Edmonson, January 5, 1886; Clara Edmonson, March 27, 1889; Samuel L. McLean, April 14, 1893; Elmer B. Cassady, December 18, 1894; Henry C. Hill, September 10, 1897; J. E. Spence, February 20, 1915; William D. Kennedy, March 22, 1920; Henry C. Hill, April 1, 1922; Arthur P. Hoskins, December 13, 1922; and Maurice E. Atkins, January 28, 1927, the present postmaster, 1931.

MOUNT MORIAH. The name of a rural church on the south side of the southeastern quarter of section 11 of Village Township, three and a half miles east of the village of Selma. The church was so dedicated in memory of the biblical name of one of the hills of Jerusalem, Palestine, on which the temple was built by Solomon. The church was built of brick.

MOUNT STERLING. A station on the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, formerly along but now near the Fox River, in the northeastern part of section 7 of Vernon Township. The village was founded by Horace and George W. Wood shortly before 1840, George being the first postmaster. It was early nicknamed Dogtown, because there were more dogs than citizens, then Wood's Mills as the Woods brothers built a sawmill and gristmill, later Union Corners, and finally Mount Sterling. The name of the town appears to be locally descriptive; Mount, because on the high ground or divide, and Sterling, because the founders thought it a valuable location for a town and believed it would grow rapidly. A township and a town in Brown County, Illinois, have the same name for essentially the same reason. A city in Montgomery County, Kentucky, is also named Mount Sterling, after the mounds in the vicinity and the city of Stirling in Scotland.

³³*Hist. of Davis Co.*, 1882, p. 701, where the name is misspelled Adkins.

The post office of Mount Sterling, Van Buren County, Iowa, was established under the name of Union Corners on November 11, 1847, with the appointment of George W. Wood, postmaster. His successor was James W. Kirk appointed June 21, 1852, who served until the name of the office was changed to Mount Sterling, February 22, 1854, with the reappointment of James W. Kirk, postmaster. His successors were: Hafford E. Bradford, March 17, 1855; James A. Alcorn, August 21, 1858; Hafford E. Bradford, April 25, 1861; Aaron H. Thatcher, February 20, 1882; Charles J. Sample, March 1, 1887; Miss Lora V. Gabbert, April 6, 1889; Mrs. Lora V. Buckle, November 17, 1890; Curtis Blackledge, May 1, 1891; John Harness, August 4, 1893; Philarmon Reynolds, September 10, 1897; Charles Verback, December 22, 1898; Theron L. Parish, September 27, 1907; Alvah L. Roberts, September 19, 1914; and Isabel Gwinnup, June 5, 1919, who was still serving in 1929.

MOUNT STERLING. The name of the school district Number 4 of Vernon Township. The district comprises south sections 6, 7, and west halves of 5 and 8, with the village of Mount Sterling, after which the district was named.

BLACK HAWK

A work has just been issued from the Cincinnati press by Mr. Benamin Drake entitled *Life and Adventures of Black Hawk*, with *sketches of Keokuk*. Yes, kind reader, another life of Black Hawk! Of a truth the bookmakers are bent on making the most of the "Great Deposed" as he may not inappropriately be termed, for like Woolsey, he has fallen from power, and is now "so low that none will do him reverence." * * * We here in Iowa happen to know something of the old chief—this was the country for which he fought, and here he now resides—we see him in our city every few weeks; and we know that more than half of the statements embodied in all the works that have been published are erroneous—fiction instead of fact. The *Missouri Republican*, however, speaks well of Mr. D.'s work.—*Iowa Territorial Gazette and Burlington Advertiser*, Burlington, Iowa Territory, August 25, 1838. (In the Newspaper Division of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa.)

ABANDONED TOWNS, VILLAGES AND POST OFFICES OF IOWA

BY DAVID C. MOTT

(Continued from the April Number.)

MARION COUNTY

AMERICAN CITY. Laid out as a town in 1848 in Summit Township a short distance northwest of the present village of Otley, but never developed.

AMSTERDAM. Laid out in 1848 on the location now occupied by the present Wabash Railway station of Howell. Amsterdam had big plans for a short time.

BARKERSVILLE. The original name of the present village of Attica. Barkersville was the name of the post office from 1849 to 1853.

BENNINGTON. Platted as a town in 1848 on the north side of the Des Moines River about one and one-half miles west of the present railroad station of Percy.

BETHEL CITY. A post office in the southern part of Clay Township about two miles west of the present town of Tracy. The name was Bethel City from 1875 to 1883, and was Bethel until it was discontinued in 1884.

CALOMA. A hamlet in the southeast corner of section 19, Franklin Township. Post office, 1858-1907.

CLOUD. A hamlet in section 35, Dallas Township. Post office, 1888-1906.

COOPER SPRINGS. A post office from 1872 to 1875 in the southwestern part of Indiana Township.

DELPHI. Platted in an early day in the northern part of Swan Township near the Des Moines River, directly south of the present village of Percy. It was never built up.

DIXONVILLE. Laid out in 1856 two miles north of the present town of Hamilton. It never had more than a store building and was soon abandoned.

DIVIDE. A post office for a few months in 1851 a short distance southeast of the center of Summit Township, as shown on maps of that period.

DURHAM'S. A post office from 1848 to 1850 in the north section 32 of Clay Township on the Des Moines River.

ELM GROVE. A post office (1846-53) in the eastern part of Liberty Township. The first post office in the county.

ELY. The name of the post office of the present village of Marysville from 1853 to 1869.

ENGLISH SETTLEMENT. A post office (1850-78) in the northern part of section 18, Clay Township.

EVERIST. A coal mining village in section 17, Liberty Township. Post office, 1905-14.

FAIRMOUNT. A post office from 1874 to 1875 in section 25, township 75, range 20, about three miles south of Knoxville.

FLAGLER. Laid out in 1877 in the southwest quarter of the east section 2, Knoxville Township. It was a coal mining town. Post office, 1876-1914.

GOSPORT. Laid out in 1853 as New Town, but name changed a few years later to Gosport. It was in the center of Washington Township, and for some years was a busy village. Post office, 1854-1905.

HAMAKER'S. A post office in the southern part of section 2, Liberty Township, as appears on maps of 1868 and 1869.

HARRISONVILLE. Laid out in 1854 in the southeast quarter of the north section 32, Clay Township, about one mile north of the present village of Durham, but never built up.

IOLA. A hamlet in the southeastern part of the north section 31, Clay Township. Post office, 1854-81.

INDIANA. In the eastern part of Indiana Township, two miles south of the present village of Attica, as shown on maps of 1900.

LAKE PRAIRIE. A post office (1845-47) in the southern part of Lake Prairie Township, in the vicinity of the village of Amsterdam of the same date.

LEERDAM. Laid out as a town in 1858 in the northeast quarter of the north section 23, Lake Prairie Township, on the south side of South Skunk River, four miles north of Pella. Never built up.

LUCAS GROVE. A hamlet in the northwestern part of section 21, Union Township, about three miles north of the present railroad station of Donley. Post office, 1874-82.

MENNON. A post office (1856-67) at or near the present town of Swan.

MERRILL. The name of the present village of Durham when it was first laid out in 1875.

MORGAN VALLEY. A hamlet in the northwestern part of section 9, Perry Township, on the south side of the Des Moines River. Post office, 1891-1903.

NEWARK. A post office (1857-68) occupying two or more locations in the northern part of Summit Township, part of the time being about two miles northwest of the present village of Otley.

NEW CASTLE. Some maps show it as Newark Castle, about two miles southeast of Otley, as shown on maps from 1856 to 1869.

NEW CHICAGO. A hamlet established in 1867 in the northwestern part of section 17, Dallas Township.

NEW TOWN. The name first given the town of Gosport, which see above.

OAK. A post office (1871-75) in the northeast corner of section 18, Red Rock Township.

OHIO. The name first given the present village of Dallas.

ORADELL. A hamlet in steamboating days on what is now the "Old Bed" of the Des Moines River, in section 31, Union Township.

PARAN CITY. A post office (1848-52) in the northwestern part of Union Township, at or near the location of Oradell, which see above.

PERRYVILLE. A town laid out in 1848 in the northern part of section 9, Perry Township, on the north side of the Des Moines River a short distance east of where the village of Morgan Valley was located later. It had but a brief existence.

PINCHEY. Local name of the hamlet of Oradell, which see above.

POPLAR GROVE. Lister as a post office in Marion County from 1856 to 1857, but not located on the maps.

RED CEDAR MILLS. A post office from 1853 to 1856 in the central part of Liberty Township.

REEDVILLE. Laid out as a town in 1855 in section 8, Red Rock Township, near Prairie Creek. Never grew much and soon vacated.

ROUSSEAU. Laid out in 1850 in the western part of section 9, Polk Township, on the south side of the Des Moines River. Prosperous for a few years. Post office, 1873-1903.

STAR. A post office (1867-1902) in the southwestern part of section 14, Franklin Township.

WESTON. Platted as a town in 1856 in the northern part of section 35, Pleasant Grove Township, but never built up.

WHEELING. Laid out in 1851 in the northern part of section 5, Pleasant Grove Township, two and one-half miles north of Pleasantville. Post office, 1852-84.

MARSHALL COUNTY

BROMLEY. A former hamlet and Iowa Central Railway station in section 1, Minerva Township. Post office, 1882-1904.

CEDAR CROSSROADS. A post office from 1866 to 1868 in section 3, Washington Township.

EDENVILLE. The former name of the present town of Rhodes. Edenville was laid out as a town in 1866 and the post office was in that name from 1860 to 1883.

FREDONIA. A hamlet in the southwest corner of section 26, Marion Township, five miles east of Marshalltown. Post office, 1853-67.

GALVIN. A post office from 1882 to 1902 in the southeast corner of section 3, Marietta Township.

GREEN MOUNTAIN. Platted as a village in 1855 in the northwest corner of section 16, Marion Township. On the coming of the Great Western Railroad in 1883 the village was removed about one mile north to its present location.

GOWANDO. A post office in 1860 and 1861 in the southeastern part of Marion Township.

GREEN CASTLE. A village laid out in 1857 in section 8, Green Castle Township, about one mile southeast of the present town of Ferguson.

HARTLAND. A post office from 1890 to 1900 three miles south of Marietta.

ILLINOIS GROVE. A post office (1857-81) in section 8, Liberty Township.

JEROMEVILLE. Laid out in 1857 in section 25, township 84, range 18, but now included in the northeastern portion of the city of Marshalltown.

LAFAYETTE. The former name of the present town of Albion. Lafayette was platted in 1852 and name changed to Albion in 1858. The post office was Albion from the start.

LIBERTY. Laid out in 1857 in section 27, Liberty Township. Post office, 1857-64.

MALTA. A hamlet and station on the Iowa Central Railway in section 25, State Center Township. Post office, 1883-94.

MARIETTA. Platted in 1851 in the eastern part of section 13, township 84, range 19, and the western part of section 18, township 84, range 18. It was made the county seat the same year and continued to be until January 1, 1860, when it lost to Marshall. Post office, 1852-1900. A railroad siding is about all that remains.

MARSHALL. The original name of the present city of Marshalltown from the time it was platted in 1853 to 1863.

MAULSBY. A place shown on maps of 1900 first in the northern part of Taylor Township and later in the southern part of Liscomb Township.

MINERVA. A post office in section 2, Minerva Township, from 1858 to 1882. The present railroad station of Minerva was established later at a point some four miles east.

MORMON HILL. A post office from 1850 to 1859 in the northeastern part of Bangor Township.

NORRIS. A post office (1865-69) in the northeastern part of Bangor Township.

REEDSVILLE. A post office (1855-60) in the eastern part of Marion Township.

ROCKTON. A hamlet in section 21, Marion Township. Post office, 1888-1900.

STANFORD. A post office (1869-82) in section 4, Bangor Township.

TIMBER CREEK. A country post office (1850-82) shown on the earlier maps in the central part, then the southern part of Timber Creek Township, and later in the northeast corner of Jefferson Township.

VIENNA. A post office (1856-83) in the southwestern part of section 10, Vienna Township.

MITCHELL COUNTY

BURR OAK. A name applied to the village of Leo in the later years of its existence. See Leo below.

CARDIFF. A post office (1855-1904) at the village of Leo, which see below.

CORA. The first name (1855-56) of the present city of Osage. The name of the post office was Cora from 1854 to 1857.

DIXIE. A post office from 1894 to 1900 in section 29, Rock Township.

DORAN. A post office (1857-1904) in section 34, Jenkins Township.

DRAMEN. A post office from 1877 to 1880 in the southern part of the west section 1, or the northern part of the west section 12, Cedar Township.

DUREA. A post office from 1856 to 1858 in section 21, Wayne Township. The name was then changed to Wentworth, which see below.

FULLER. A post office (1892-1904) in section 25, Mitchell Township.

JENKINS CENTER. A hamlet in the geographical center of Jenkins Township. Its post office was North Bend.

LEO. A village laid out in 1856 in the northeastern part of section 9 and the northwestern part of section 10, Burr Oak Township. The name of the post office was Cardiff.

LINCOLN CENTER. A post office from 1866 to 1867 in the central part of Lincoln Township.

NELSON. A post office (1856-68) in section 15, Douglas Township.

NEWBURG. A village laid out in 1855 in the southwestern part of section 14, Newburg Township, on the west side of the Cedar River and about one mile northwest of the present town of St. Ansgar. A busy town in its day. Post office, 1857-72.

NORTH BEND. A post office (1857-62) at Jenkins Center, which see above.

OLD OTRANTO. See Otranto below.

ORRVILLE. The name of the post office from 1855 to 1857 at the town of Otranto, which see below.

OTRANTO. A town laid out in 1856 in the northeastern part of section 7 and northwestern part of section 8, Otranto Township, on the west bank of Cedar River, and some three miles northwest of the present Otranto Station. A prosperous town for some years. Post office, 1857-99. Called Old Otranto in its later years.

ROCK CREEK. A post office in 1868 to 1900 in the central part of Rock Township.

STILLWATER. A post office (1871-99) in the east section 8, Lincoln Township.

WAPSIE. A post office from 1883 to 1887 in the central part of Wayne Township.

WENTWORTH. A post office (1858-93) in section 36, Wayne Township. It was the successor of Dureau, which see above.

MILLS COUNTY

BENTON. A post office from 1863 to 1881 on the north line of the west section 25, Anderson Township.

BETHLEHEM. The name first given to the village of East Platts-mouth, which see below.

BOXELDER. A post office (1890-1901) in the northwestern part of Anderson Township.

CERRO GORDO. A post office (1853-63) on the Missouri River in Saint Mary Township a short distance below the mouth of Mosquito Creek.

COONVILLE. The pioneer name of the present city of Glenwood, from its beginning in 1848 until 1853.

EAST PLATTSMOUTH. A village on the banks of the Missouri River, in section 26, Plattville Township, opposite Plattsmouth, Nebraska. The first name given this place was Bethlehem, in 1846. The river is said to have washed away that town site. A little farther back from the river was built Sharpsburg, which was later called Junction City, and finally East Plattsmouth.

EGYPT. A pioneer village near the southwest corner of Mills County, about two miles from the Fremont County line.

FAYETTE. The name of a post office (1856-60) located a short distance southeast of the present railroad station of Balfour. The name was changed to Mount Olive.

HENTON. The former name of the present railroad station and village of Folsom.

HENTONVILLE. The name of the post office (1879-86) at Henton, which see above.

HILLSDALE. A former railroad station and village four miles east and two miles south of Glenwood. It still contains a few houses.

INDIAN CREEK. A post office from 1854 to 1859 in the eastern part of Indian Creek Township, a short distance northeast of the present village of Emerson.

INGRAHAM. A post office in Mills County from 1854 to 1859, but location not found.

JEWELL. A post office from 1874 to 1877 six miles east and one mile north of Glenwood.

JUNCTION CITY. The name of the post office from 1870 to 1872 and of the village which later became East Plattsmouth, which see above.

LAWRENCE. The name by which the present railroad station of White Cloud was known for some time in the 1880's.

LEWIS CITY. A former name of the present village of Mineola, as appears on maps of 1881.

LOUDEN. A village for a few years in the period before the Civil War one-half mile north of where later stood the village of Hillsdale, which see above.

MILTON STATION. The early name by which the present town of Malvern was known.

MOUNT OLIVE. A post office from 1860 to 1867 a short distance south-east of the present railroad station of Balfour.

PACIFIC CITY. A post office from 1857 to 1903 and a town about two miles north of the present railroad station of Pacific Junction. It still contains a few houses.

PLATTVILLE. A town shown on maps from 1854 to the late 1860's a short distance south of East Portsmouth, which see above.

POTTER. The former name of the present village of Henderson.

RUSHVILLE. A village of brief existence in the late 1840's on Keg

Creek and the Missouri River bottom, likely in the western part of Lyons Township.

SAINT MARY'S. A town, the site of which is washed away, near the southwest corner of Saint Mary Township, as shown on maps of the 1850's.

SHARPSBURG. The name of the village and the post office from 1860 to 1868 which later was East Plattsmouth, which see above.

TRADER'S POINT. A hamlet and ferry on the Missouri River near the northwest corner of Saint Mary Township, and near the Pottawattamie County line, the site of which is washed away. (See Pottawattamie County list.) In the 1870's there was for a few years a railroad station by the same name near the north edge of Saint Mary Township.

TURNER. A post office from 1874 to 1879 in the central part of Deer Creek Township.

WAHAGHBONSY. A hamlet and post office (1852-72) in section 18, Rawles Township, on Wabhonsie Creek. Later for a few years there was a railroad station by the name of Wabhonsie in the southern part of section 33, Lyons Township, near the Fremont County line.

WALNUT GROVE. A post office in Mills County from 1854 to 1857, but location not found.

WARD. The name by which the present town of Silver City was known for a time in the 1870's.

WHITE CLOUD. A village and post office (1856-90) in the northwestern part of section 2, White Cloud Township, about one mile northwest of the present railroad station of that name.

MONONA COUNTY

ALBATON. A hamlet in section 9, Fairview Township. Post office, 1877-1901.

ARCOLA. A post office in section 28, Kenebec Township. Post office, 1864-87.

ASHTON. A village in sections 28 and 29, Ashton Township. Established in 1854 and laid out in 1855. It was made the county seat in 1854, but lost to Onawa in 1858. Post office, 1855-58.

BADGER LAKE. A hamlet on the west side of the lake of the same name, Lossing (which see below) being the name of the post office.

BELVIDERE. A village in section 14, Belvidere Township. Laid out in 1857 and active for a few years. It contested unsuccessfully for the county seat in 1861. Post office, 1857-87.

BLOOMFIELD. The name given the village of Ashton (which see above) when it was first established, but which it retained but a short time.

BLUFF POINT. Former name of the present town of Turin.

BOTTOM. A post office from 1866 to 1868 in Sherman Township.

CASTANA. A hamlet, now spoken of as Old Castana, existing from 1865 to about 1885, located about one mile west of the present town of Castana.

HALL CREEK. A post office from 1872 to 1874 in section 29, Spring Valley Township.

HIAWATHA. A post office from 1882 to 1885, and from 1892 to 1894 in Jordan Township.

LOSSING. The name of the post office at the hamlet of Badger Lake (see above) from 1884 to 1901.

MAPLETON. A village now spoken of as Old Mapleton, laid out in 1857, one mile west of the present town of Mapleton.

ONAWA CITY. The name originally applied to the present town of Onawa. Onawa City was the name of the post office from 1858 to 1883.

PREPARATION. A pioneer village in section 7, Spring Valley Township, about three miles north of the present village and railroad station of Preparation. The old village had a post office from 1854 for a few years.

RANSOM. A place in section 19, Spring River Township, on the west side of Soldier River, as appears on maps of the early 1880's.

SAINT CLAIR. A post office in section 4, Soldier Township, from 1861 to 1884.

SAINT GEORGE. Laid out as a village in Maple Township in 1857. It only amounted to a hamlet, and that for a short time.

SPRING VALLEY. The name of the post office at Moorhead for a few years in the early 1880's as shown on maps of that period.

TIEVILLE. A post office from 1876 to 1878 on the bank of the Missouri River in the southwestern part of Lincoln Township, seven miles west and one mile south of Onawa.

UTE. A post office from 1876 to 1887 in section 22, Saint Clair Township, about three miles northwest of the present town of Ute.

WEST FORK. A post office (1862-73) in the eastern part of Lake Township.

MONROE COUNTY

BLUFF CREEK. A post office in the northern part of Bluff Creek Township from 1859 to 1863, and again from 1886 to 1907.

BREMEN. The former name of the present town of Lovilia. Its post office was Bremen from 1855 to 1857.

BRIDGEPORT. A village near the center of section 1, Pleasant Township, about one mile southwest of the present town of Eddyville, Wapello County, as shown on maps from 1868 to 1881.

BUXTON. A coal mining town in section 4, Bluff Creek Township. At one time, about 1910, it had somewhere near 6,000 inhabitants, 5,500 being Negroes. The town was never incorporated.

CEDAR MINES. A coal mining town about three miles west of Albia. A busy place for a few years. Post office, 1872-98.

CHISHOLM. A coal mining town in the southern part of Pleasant Township. Post office, 1883-1909.

CLARK'S POINT. Another name for Clarksville, which see below.

CLARKSVILLE. An embryo town three miles west and one and one-half north of the present city of Albia. Competed with Princeton (now Albia) for the county seat in 1845. Clarksville had the first post office in the county, 1846 to 1847.

COALTON. A hamlet in the central part of section 24, Cedar Township. Post office, 1861-99.

CUBA. The name of the post office from 1854 to 1867 at Fairview, which see below.

EAST MELROSE. The early name of the present town of Melrose. The post office was East Melrose from 1863 to 1878.

ELBERT. A hamlet in the southeastern part of Guilford Township, as shown on maps of 1885 and later.

ELDORADO. Laid out in an early day as a village in section 2, Cedar Township. It only attained to a mere hamlet.

FAIRVIEW. Laid out as a village in 1856. Its post office was Cuba, which see above. The name of the town was later changed to Cuba.

FRAKER. A coal mining town in the central part of Bluff Creek Township. Its post office was Fraker from 1907 to 1915.

GEORGETOWN. A village in section 22, Guilford Township. Post office, 1852-1908.

GRAY'S CREEK. A post office in the southwestern part of Pleasant Township from 1851 to 1859.

HALFWAY PRAIRIE. A post office in the western part of Pleasant Township from 1849 to 1875.

HENN. Listed as a post office in Monroe County from July 16, 1856, to October 6, 1856, but its location not found.

HICKORY GROVE. The name of the post office from 1876 to 1883 at what is now the village and railroad station of Hickory.

HILTON. A coal mining town in the northeastern part of Monroe Township. Post office, 1880-1907.

HOLLIDAYSBURG. An embryo village in Urbana Township in pioneer times.

HUMMACONNA. A post office (1874-99) in the central part of section 22, Urbana Township.

HYNES. A coal mining town three miles southeast of the present village of Avery. Post office, 1899-1916.

LA GRANGE. A post office in the southwestern part of Wayne Township from 1851 to 1882. Site was changed to Lucas County in 1855.

LAHART. A coal mining town in the southern part of Union Township, shown on maps about 1910.

LINDVILLE. Listed as a post office in Monroe County in 1850, but location not found.

MANTUA. A post office in the central part of Mantua Township from 1852 to 1854.

MIAMI. A coal mining town about 1910 southwest and near Buxton, which see above.

MINERSTOWN. A village laid out in 1890 one-half mile west of the present village of Foster, but was never developed beyond a house or two.

OSPREY. A town laid out in 1858 in the southwestern part of Jackson Township. Post office, 1855-71.

PLEASANT CORNERS. A village at the corner of sections 22, 23, 26 and 27, Pleasant Township, about one mile north of the present village of Fredric. A prosperous place along in the 1870's.

PRINCETON. The name of the present city of Albia for a brief time. It was laid out and was made the county seat as Princeton in 1845.

SELECTION. A coal mining town and railroad station about five miles south of Albia. Post office, 1881-1903.

SMITHSFIELD. A pioneer town mentioned in Hickenloper's *History of Monroe County*, but the location not given.

THOMPSONVILLE. A post office in the northeastern part of Cedar Township from 1863 to 1869.

URBANA CITY. A village, prosperous for some years, in the southwestern part of Urbana Township. Post office, 1868-75.

WARD. A coal mining town about two miles southeast of the present town of Hiteman, as shown on maps of about 1900.

WELLER. A post office in section 21, Cedar Township, from 1856 to 1907.

WHITE. A coal mining town in the northeastern part of Bluff Creek Township, as shown on maps from 1873 to 1885.

WHITEBURG. A coal mining town in the northwestern part of Bluff Creek Township. Post office, 1914-19.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

ARLINGTON. Laid out in 1857 in the southeastern part of section 29, Washington Township, but never built up.

BIDDICK. A post office from 1893 to 1902 in the southern part of Pilot Grove Township.

CARR'S POINT. A post office from 1865 to 1870 in section 4, West Township, on Walnut Creek.

CLIMAX. A hamlet and post office from 1874 to 1901 in the northern part of section 30, West Township, on Walnut Creek. A store and church still there.

COE'S GROVE. Listed as a post office in Montgomery County from 1858 to 1859, and again from 1868 to 1869, but location not found.

FLORA. Platted as a town in 1859 near the head of Red Oak Creek (evidently two or three miles northeast of Red Oak), but never developed.

FRANKFORT. A town in the southwestern part of section 17, Frankfort Township. It was made the county seat in 1854 and continued to be until 1865, during which time it was prosperous. Post office, 1856-78.

HOLMSTAD. The name by which the present town of Stanton was first known when it was established in 1870, but which it retained but a short time.

MILFORD. The former name of the present town of Grant for many years. Milford was platted in 1858. Grant was the name of the post office, and finally the town's name was changed to agree with that of the post office.

ORO. A post office from 1856 to 1858 two miles north of the present city of Red Oak.

RED OAK JUNCTION. The pioneer name of the present city of Red Oak from when it was laid out in 1858 to 1871. Red Oak Junction was also the name of the post office from 1859 to 1869.

ROSS GROVE. A post office in section 25, Jackson Township, from 1855 to 1863.

ROSSVILLE. Laid out as a town in 1855 in section 12, Jackson Township, but never built up.

SHERMAN CENTER. A place shown on maps of 1878 a short way northwest from the center of Sherman Township.

TENVILLE. A post office from 1899 to 1901 in the southern part of Washington Township.

THE FORKS. The pioneer name applied to Villisca, because of its being near the forks of the Middle and West Nodaway rivers.

WALLACE. A post office (1875-78) in the southern part of Douglas Township.

WILSON. A post office (1870-79) in the northwestern part of Pilot Grove Township.

MUSCATINE COUNTY

BLOOMINGTON. A former name of the present city of Muscatine. It was platted in 1836 as Newburg, but within a year the name was changed to Bloomington, which it remained until 1849 when it became Muscatine. Bloomington was the name of the post office from 1839 to 1849.

CEDAR TOWN. Laid out as a town in the southeast quarter of section 34 and the southwest quarter of 35, Goshen Township, on the west bank of the Cedar River, as found at the time of the original survey in 1837.

CENTER GROVE. A post office in the 1850's in the eastern part of Wilton Township.

FULTON. The former name of the present railroad station and town of Stockton.

GENEVA. A pioneer town of pretensions laid out in 1837 near the southwest corner of Sweetland Township, on the bank of the Mississippi, about three miles northeast of Muscatine. It came near being the first county seat. Post office, 1838 to 1841.

GLEN DALE. A post office in Muscatine County from 1850 to 1851, but the location not found.

HUDSEN. A place shown on maps from 1845 to 1857 at or near the present town of Atalissa.

IOWA. A place shown on maps from 1838 to 1856 on the bank of the Mississippi and on the east side of the mouth of Pine Creek.

LACEY. A post office (1860-71) in the eastern part of Pike Township.

LUCAS. A place shown on maps of 1845 in the southeastern part of Goshen Township, on the west bank of Cedar River.

MELPINE. A post office in the northeastern part of Sweetland Township from 1847 to 1879.

MONTPELIER. A town on the bank of the Mississippi and a short way west of the mouth of Pine Creek as shown on the Judson Black Hawk Purchase map. This location is about three miles west of the present village of Montpelier.

MYRTLE. A post office (1892-99) in the northern part of Cedar Township near the Cedar River.

NEWBURG. See Bloomington above.

ORONO. A post office (1861-70) in the north central part of Orono Township.

OVERMAN'S FERRY. A post office from 1844 to 1856 in the southeastern part of section 24, Goshen Township, on the Cedar River. It was formerly called Powasheek, which see below.

PIKE. A post office (1852-71) in the central part of Pike Township, a short way south of the present town of Nichols.

PINE MILLS. A post office from 1870 to 1901, with some intermissions, in the southwestern part of Montpelier Township, on Pine Creek, about three miles northeast of Fairport, and now within the Wild Cat Den State Park.

PORT ALLEN. A former railroad station and hamlet in the southeastern part of section 31, Orono Township, in the extreme southern part of the township. Post office, 1883-88.

PORTLAND. A place shown on maps of 1857 near the central part of Cedar Township on the east bank of Cedar River.

POWASHEEK. A post office in Muscatine County from 1841 to 1844. The name was changed to Overman's Ferry (which see above) in 1844.

PRAIRIE MILLS. Listed in the *U. S. Official Register* as a post office in Muscatine County from 1858 to 1871, but the location not found.

SALEM. The pioneer name of the present village and railroad station of Fairport. It was found platted as Salem at the time of the original survey in 1837, and is shown on maps of 1838 and 1839 as Salem.

SPRINGFIELD. Shown on maps of 1857 at or near the later post office of Myrtle, which see above.

STRAWBERRY HILL. A post office (1851-61) in the southern part of Cedar Township.

WYOMING. A town on the bank of the Mississippi River about one mile west of Salem (which see above), as shown on the Black Hawk Purchase map, and other maps as late as 1854. At the time of the original survey, 1837, Upper Wyoming and Lower Wyoming were found platted in the same locality. Post office, 1838-45.

O'BRIEN COUNTY

CYRENO. The name first given (1900) to the present village and railroad station of Plessis.

ELCHO. A post office from 1875 to 1878 at or near the northwest corner of Grant Township.

ERIE. A post office from 1874 to 1881 in the northern part of section 34, Liberty Township.

O'BRIEN. A village established in 1860 in the western part of section 36, Waterman Township. It was the county seat from 1860 to 1872. Post office, 1862-82.

PHILBY. A post office from 1898 to 1904 in section 11, Baker Township.

ROMANO. A place shown on maps of 1887 in section 18, Liberty Township.

SHABBONA. A proposed but soon abandoned railroad station in 1888 in the southwest quarter of section 21, Caledonia Township. It had a post office of the same name from 1887 to 1889.

SOUTH O'BRIEN. Platted as a village in 1872 in the northeast quarter of section 33, Liberty Township. It was soon vacated. Its post office of the same name existed from 1872 to 1874, when it was discontinued in favor of Erie, which see above.

WATERMAN. Listed as a post office in 1860 to 1862 in O'Brien County, and believed to have been in the southeastern part of Waterman Township.

WOODSTOCK. The name first given (1888) to the present village and railroad station of Gaza.

OSCEOLA COUNTY

GOPHER. A post office from 1872 to 1895 shown on the maps to have been part of the time in the northwestern part of Baker Township and part of the time in the northeastern part of Goewey Township.

HOLMAN. Former name of the present village and railroad station of Allendorf. Holman was the name of the post office from 1879 to 1884.

LEXINGTON. A village platted in the early 1890's in section 8, Harrison Township.

MAY CITY. The name of the post office (1889-1904) at the village of Lexington, which see above.

OCHEYEDAN. A post office in section 34, Horton Township, as shown on maps from 1875 to 1884. This location was about two miles northwest of the present town of Ocheyedan, and before the establishment of that town.

RUNYAN. Listed as a post office in Osceola County from 1884 to 1885, but its location not found.

RUSH LAKE. A post office (1878-89) in section 32, Fairview Township.

SAINT GILMAN. The name first given (1872) the present town of Ashton. The post office was also Saint Gilman from 1873 to 1881.

PAGE COUNTY

AMITY. The name first given to the present town of College Springs. Amity was platted in 1856.

BINNS. A post office from 1875 to 1878 in the northern part of Fremont Township.

CENTRE. A post office (1853-81) in the southern part of Buchanan Township.

CROOKS. A village platted in 1880 in the southwest quarter of section 29, Buchanan Township. It was a station on a branch of the Wabash Railway which was abandoned in 1890.

DARWIN. A post office from 1880 to 1883 in section 39, Douglas Township.

DASIE. Listed as a post office in Page County from 1887 to 1902, but the location not found.

DAVISON'S. A place in the southern part of Buchanan Township on the east side of Nodaway River, as shown on maps of 1855 to 1861.

DAYTON. Platted as a village in 1857 in the eastern part of section 1, East River Township, six miles east and one south of Clarinda.

FRANKLIN GROVE. Platted as a village in 1860 at the common corners of sections 2, 3, and 10, Pierce Township. Post office, 1864-77.

HARDER'S CORNER. Listed in the *U. S. Official Register* from 1856 to 1860 as a post office in Page County, but the location not found.

LOY. A post office from 1883 to 1884 at or near the present town of Yorktown.

MEADE. A post office from 1863 to 1864 in Valley Township, a short distance northeast of the present town of Hepburn.

MORSMAN. Platted as a town in 1880 in section 17, Buchanan Township. Post office, 1881-90. It was a station on a branch of the Wabash Railway which was abandoned in 1890.

NODAWAY. A post office from 1851 to 1854 in the northwestern part of East River Township, about two miles south of the present city of Clarinda, and near the Nodaway River. It was discontinued on the establishment of the post office at Clarinda.

NODAWAY FORK. A post office from 1857 to 1861 in the northwestern part of Buchanan Township, at or near the forks of the two Nodaway rivers.

NODAWAY MILLS. A post office (1870-80) in the southeastern part of section 36, Harlan Township, on the Nodaway River.

NORTH GROVE. A post office from 1875 to 1880 in the western part of Douglas Township.

NORTH MILLS. A post office (1871-73) in the northeast corner of Nodaway Township on the east side of Nodaway River.

PAGE CITY. Platted as a town in 1858 in the central part of section 7, Harlan Township. It was about one-half mile northwest of the present village and railroad station of Page Center. Post office, 1859-82. In its beginning Page City aspired to be the county seat.

SNOW HILL. A hamlet in Lincoln Township about one mile north of the present town of Coin. Post office, 1872-79.

TARKIO. A post office (1854-82) in the northwest corner of section 14, Tarkio Township. It was one mile northwest of Tarkio City, which see below.

TARKIO CITY. Platted in 1859 in the southeastern part of section 34 and the southwestern of 35, Tarkio Township. It aspired to be the county seat, but existed only a few years.

UNION GROVE. A post office (1866-81) in section 21, Washington Township.

WALKERVILLE. A post office (1874-1900) in the southwestern part of Washington Township.

WELLSBURG. A post office (1869-75) in the southwestern part of Colfax Township.

PALO ALTO COUNTY

BLACK WALNUT. A post office from 1868 to 1871 and from 1879 to 1881 in the southern part of Walnut Township, near the West Fork of Des Moines River.

BLAIRGOWRIE. The name first given, and for a short time only, to the present village of Osgood.

CARY. A place in the western part of Highland Township, as shown on maps of 1878.

ELLENTON. A former railroad station near the northwest corner of Freedom Township, four miles north of Emmetsburg.

FAIRVILLE. A former hamlet and post office (1888-1906) in section 2, Fairfield Township.

FERN VALLEY. A post office (1862-82) in Fern Valley Township near where now stands the town of Rodman.

FORSYTH. A former railroad station and post office (1890-1905) in the northeast part of Independence Township on the Emmet County line.

GREAT OAK. A post office (1866-76) in the southwest corner of section 35, Emmetsburg Township, on the west side of the West Fork of Des Moines River.

IVES. The name first given by the B., C. R. & N. Railroad to the station at West Bend, but name changed before the building of the town began.

LAKE VIEW. A post office (1872-83) in the western part of section 21, Silver Lake Township.

LOST ISLAND. A post office (1871-79) near the southwest corner of section 30, Lost Island Township.

OLD TOWN. The name popularly given to the hamlet which began in 1858 on the east bank of the West Fork of Des Moines River, one and one-half miles west of the present city of Emmetsburg. It grew into a prosperous business village, but in 1874 yielded to the newly laid out railroad town of Emmetsburg.

PAOLI. Laid out in 1859 for a town in the northern part of section 6, Nevada Township, about two miles south of the present city of Emmetsburg. It was the nominal county seat from 1859 until 1875, although it never contained more buildings than an almost worthless court house and a small school house, and the county business was transacted in rented rooms, principally at Old Town. Post office, February 5, 1859, to December 27, 1859.

POPLAR GROVE. A post office (1872-73) in the western part of West Bend Township.

RUSH LAKE. A post office from 1869 to 1871 in the southern part of Booth Township.

SAGE. The original name given the railroad station at Emmetsburg by the Milwaukee road in 1874, but retained but briefly.

SHERLOCK. A post office (1877-82) in the northeastern part of Silver Lake Township.

SODA BAR. A post office (1865-76) in section 33, Nevada Township, on the West Fork of the Des Moines River.

STAKETOWN. The local name by which the prospective town of Emmetsburg was known from 1858 to shortly after the coming of the Milwaukee railway in 1874.

WEST BEND. A post office in the central part of West Bend Township some three miles southwest of the present town of West Bend and on the east side of the West Fork of Des Moines River, as shown on maps from 1863 to 1881.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY

ADAVILLE. A hamlet and post office (1889-1904) in the southwestern part of Johnson Township. A store and church still remain.

BROKEN KETTLE. A post office from 1871 to 1876 in the northwestern part of Hancock Township near the mouth of Broken Kettle Creek.

BROOKDALE. Platted in about 1890 in section 31, Perry Township, as an addition to Sioux City.

CRATHORNE. A post office (1887-1905) in section 12, Johnson Township.

ELLENDALE. A post office (1894-1904) in the central part of Liberty Township.

FURRAY. A post office (1879-83) in the western part of Johnson Township.

HAPPY CORNERS. The local name in the 1880's of the hamlet now known as Neptune, in the southern part of Stanton Township.

HOLLEY. A post office (1879-85) in the eastern part of Johnson Township, formerly named Rosbach, which see below.

JOY. The name of a railroad station for a few years in the 1870's in the western part of Sioux Township.

MALTON. A post office from 1870 to 1873 in the western part of Sioux Township, near the Big Sioux River.

MAMMEN. A post office (1898-1906) in section 29, Grant Township.

MELBOURNE. Platted in 1860 in the southeast quarter of section 34, Plymouth Township, about three miles northeast of the present town of Hinton. It was the county seat from 1860 until 1872 when it lost to Le Mars. Post office, 1862-63.

MINNABROOK. A place in the eastern part of Liberty Township, as appears on maps of 1885.

NEPTUNE. A post office (1880-1905) located in different farm homes in the southern part of Stanton Township, in its later time being at Happy Corners, which see above.

O'LEARY. A post office (1889-1902) in section 8, Union Township.

PLYMOUTH. A platted village in the northeast corner of Plymouth Township, on the Floyd River, and a short distance northeast of the present town of Merrill, as shown on maps from 1863 to 1873.

PLYMOUTH CENTER. The name of the post office at Plymouth, which see above, from 1869 to 1873.

PLYMOUTH CITY. Platted in 1857 in section 6, Stanton Township, with the intention of making it the county seat, but it was never developed.

PONONA. A post office (1861-76) in the north central part of Johnson Township.

PORTLANDVILLE. The name of what is now the town of Akron from the time it was platted in 1872 until 1882.

POTOSIA. A post office (1890-1904) in section 34, Liberty Township.

QUORN. A village platted in 1880 in the northwestern part of section 25, Elkhorn Township, on the south side of the West Fork of Little Sioux River. It had a post office from 1880 to 1883. It prospered until the coming of the railroad in 1883 to Kingsley, one mile to the east.

ROSACH. A post office (1871-77) in the southern part of Johnson Township. This was later called Holley, which see above.

SAINT PAUL JUNCTION. The name given on maps of 1869 to the location where now stands the city of Le Mars.

YEOMANS. A post office (1898-1906) in the southwestern part of Perry Township.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

BEN LOMOND. A post office (1876-78) in the central part of Garfield Township.

BLOOMING PRAIRIE. A post office from 1878 to 1882 in section 25, Garfield Township.

BUDA. A post office from 1873 to 1875 in the northern part of Lizard Township.

CEDARVILLE. The name first given to the post office at Fonda and which it carried from 1871 to 1873.

GARLOCK. A post office on the east shore of the main part of Swan Lake from 1877 to 1883.

HIGHLAND CITY. One of the names by which the town of Old Rolfe, which see below, was known in its early existence.

LEARNED. A post office (1879-82) in section 36, Grant Township.

LILLY. A post office from 1897 to 1902 in section 11, Dover Township.

LIZARD. A post office (1868-72) which occupied two or three different locations in the central and northern part of Lizard Township.

LOMBARD. Platted in 1872 as a village in section 32, Marshall Township, near the east side of Clear Lake. But little improvement was ever made there.

LUELLA. A post office (1877-81) in the southwestern part of Cummins Township.

MARVIN. The name which was given to the present town of Fonda in its beginning in 1871 and which it retained until 1874.

MILTON. One of the names by which the town of Old Rolfe, which see below, was known in its early existence.

OLD ROLFE. See Rolfe below.

PARVIN. The name given in 1882 to the town of Old Rolfe, which see above. The post office was Parvin from 1883 to 1884.

POCAHONTAS CENTER. The name first given the present town of Pocahontas. The name of the post office was Pocahontas Center from 1871 to 1882.

POWHATAN. A post office in the central part of Powhatan Township from 1878 to 1883.

ROLFE. A town near the center of section 26, Des Moines Township, four miles northeast of the present town of Rolfe, and now referred to as Old Rolfe. It was begun in 1859 and was called Highland City until in 1861 when it was platted and named Milton. In 1862 the name of Rolfe was adopted, which it bore until 1882 when the present town of Rolfe was established. At that time the old town's name was again changed to Parvin, after which it soon was abandoned. The name Old Rolfe is now generally used in speaking of it. It was the county seat from 1859 until 1876.

ROLFE JUNCTION. A name applied to the present town of Rolfe for a short time in its beginning.

RUBENS. A former station on the C. & N. W. Ry. and village laid out in 1882 in section 1, Center Township, about two miles west of the present town of Rolfe. Post office, 1883-84. This name is still used to designate a siding on the C. & N. W. Ry.

RUSK. A village on the line between sections 27 and 28, Grant Township. Post office, 1894-1904. A rural church is all that remains to mark the site.

SHIRLEY. A post office in the southeast corner of section 32, Grant Township. Post office, 1876 to 1887, and again in 1889 to 1891.

SWAN LAKE. The name for a short time of the post office later called Garlock, which see above, when it was established in 1877.

POLK COUNTY

ANDREWS. A town laid out in 1857 in the eastern part of section 9, Jefferson Township, about one mile west of the Des Moines River. The name of its post office was Lincoln (1861-86) and the town in later years went by that name. It was also sometimes called Dogtown. A store still remains.

APPLE GROVE. A post office (1849-68) in the southeastern part of Beaver Township, some three miles south of Mitchellville.

AVON. The original town of Avon was laid out in 1855 in the southeast quarter of section 29, Allen Township, about one mile northwest of the present Avon Station. It was a flourishing town in the 1860's. Post office, 1857 to 1871, with two short intermissions.

AYER'S GROVE. Listed as a post office in Polk County from 1880 to 1882, but the location not found.

BLOOMINGTON. A post office (1856-64) near the southwest corner of Elkhart Township.

BROOKLIN. Platted as a town in January, 1846, and "situated on the north bank of the Des Moines River * * * and 112 chains east from the mouth of the Raccoon River at Fort Des Moines."⁴ It contended against Fort Des Moines for the county seat in 1846.

CAMP. A post office in section 10 from 1882 to 1887 in Camp Township.

CARBONDALE. A former coal mining town in the western part of Four Mile Township along Four Mile Creek. Carbondale was the name of its post office from 1899 to 1901.

CHESTERFIELD. A village that became a part of the town of Gilbert, which see below. Chesterfield had a post office by the same name from 1883 to 1903.

CIRCLEVILLE. A place in section 34, Allen Township, some two miles southeast of the old town of Avon, as shown on maps from 1855 to 1868.

COMMERCE MILLS. The name of the post office at the present village of Commerce from 1870 to 1881.

COPE. A post office (1880-85) in Franklin Township.

CORYDON. A village in the southern part of section 12, Madison Township, one and one-half miles south of Polk City, on the Des Moines River, as appears on maps from 1868 to 1880.

CORY'S GROVE. A place near the southeast corner of Elkhart Township as appears on maps from 1855 to 1868.

DELAWARE. A post office (1854-55) in the eastern part of Delaware Township.

DOGTOWN. See Andrews.

DUDLEY. A town of some importance in the 1850's near the southeast corner of Allen Township and on the Des Moines River just south of the mouth of North River. It had a post office named Dudley from 1850 to 1852.

ELKHART. The original town of Elkhart was laid out in 1853 in section 2, Douglas Township, about two miles southeast of the present town of Elkhart. Its post office was of the same name, but on the decline of the town the post office was removed one mile north to Ottawa, which see below, and later to the present town of Elkhart.

ENTERPRISE. A former coal mining town in the center of Douglas Township. Post office, 1903-19.

FORT DES MOINES. The name of the present city of Des Moines from the time it was occupied by the dragoons in 1843 until the name was changed to Des Moines in 1857. The military evacuated it in 1846 and it at once became a village and was made the county seat the same year. Its post office was Raccoon River at first, which see below, but was Fort Des Moines from December 31, 1846, to July 30, 1857.

⁴From the original plat of Brooklin on file in the office of the county recorder of Mahaska County.

FREEL. Listed in the *U. S. Official Register* as a post office in Polk County from 1850 to 1859, but the location not found.

GILBERT. A town incorporated in 1882, occupying all of section 12, Township 78, Range 24, north of the Des Moines River, now included in the southeastern part of the city of Des Moines.

GREENWOOD. A hamlet and post office in the southeast corner of section 32, Douglas Township, as shown on maps of 1861 to 1886.

GREENWOOD PARK. A town incorporated in 1881 occupying the south half of section 6, all of 7 and all of 18 north of the Raccoon River, all in township 78, range 24, but now included in the southwestern part of the city of Des Moines.

HANOVER. Listed in *Index Plat Directory to Towns, etc., in Polk County*, by George A. McVicker, 1884, as an obsolete town in Polk County, but its location not found.

HARVEY'S POINT. A post office (1850-52) in Clay Township.

HATTON. Listed as a post office in Polk County from 1882 to 1891, but its location not found.

HOPKINS GROVE. A post office (1850-56) in the central part of Madison Township.

HUNTSVILLE. A town in very early times in sections 36, Jefferson Township, about one and one-half miles west of the Des Moines River, as stated in *McVicker's Index Plat Directory to Towns, etc., in Polk County*, 1884.

JERICO. A place in the southeastern part of Beaver Township, slightly west of Apple Grove post office, which see above, as shown on maps from 1855 to 1868.

KEEN. The name of the post office (1898-1905) at the old village of Saylorville.

KELSEY. A village and station on the C., M. & St. P. R. R. in section 31, Jefferson Township, about two miles north of Granger.

KIRKWOOD. A post office (1858-64) in the eastern part of Webster Township, between Beaver Creek and the Des Moines River, and a mile or two northwest from their junction.

LAFAYETTE. A town in sections 3 and 10, Camp Township, on the north bank of the Des Moines River. A town of importance in 1849 and 1850.

LINCOLN. See Andrews above.

LORING. A village and station on the former Newton & Northern Railroad in the north part of Washington Township. There is still a store there. Post office, 1905-10.

LOVINGTON. Laid out in 1854 in the southeastern part of section 18, Webster Township, near the mouth of Beaver Creek. It had great expectations, but was short-lived.

McDEVITT'S GROVE. A post office (1879-84) a short distance north of the present town of Urbandale.

MIDWAY. A post office (1855-57) in the central part of Camp Township about three miles northeast of Adelphi.

MITCHELL. A town in the southern part of Beaver Township, as shown on maps of 1856 and 1857, and referred to in *McVicker's Index Plat Directory to Towns*, etc., in Polk County, 1884, as an obsolete town.

MONTACUTE. The name of the post office at Polk City from 1849 to 1852.

MOUNT AUBURN. Listed in the *Index Plat Directory to Towns*, etc., in Polk County, by George A. McVicker, 1884, as an obsolete town in Polk County, but location not found.

NOBLETON. Name of a former station on the Keokuk branch of the Rock Island Railway about two miles south of Mitchellville. Post office, 1872-78.

NORTH DES MOINES. A town incorporated in 1880, occupying the southeast quarter of section 33, and the south half of 34, township 79, range 24, now all being in the north central part of the city of Des Moines. Post office, 1888-89.

OAKWOOD. A hamlet and station on the Rock Island Railway near the northwest corner of Four Mile Township, about two miles west of Rising Sun. Post office, 1885-91.

OLDFIELD. A post office (1880-1900) on the east side of section 25, Washington Township.

OTTAWA. A village laid out in 1856 at the corners of sections 26, 34, and 35, Elkhart Township, about one and one-half miles east of the present town of Elkhart. The name of Ottawa's post office was Elkhart, which see above.

PALMER. A post office (1871-85) in the southeastern part of section 21, Lincoln Township.

PELTON. The former name of the present village and railway station of Crocker.

PEORIA CITY. Laid out in 1856 in the northwest corner of section 1, Washington Township. A prosperous town for many years. Post office, 1856-83.

PETERSBURG. A hamlet in the northeastern part of Douglas Township some two miles southeast of the town of Ottawa, which see above, and existing for a time in the 1850's or 1860's.

RACCOON FORKS. A name applied in pioneer times to the location that became the city of Des Moines.

RACCOON RIVER. The name of the post office from March 2, 1846, to December 31, 1846, at Fort Des Moines, which see above.

REDHEAD. A station on the Chicago & Great Western Railroad at above the point where now that railroad intersects Avenue Frederick Hubbell in the eastern part of the city of Des Moines, as shown on maps of 1887.

RIDGEDALE. A post office (1858-1902, except a few intermissions) about four miles southeast of Lincoln, which see above, near the present site of Camp Dodge.

SEVASTOPOL. A town laid out in 1862 and incorporated in 1878,

occupying the northeast quarter of section 15 and the northwest quarter of 14, township 78, range 24, south of the Raccoon and Des Moines rivers, and now included in the southern part of the city of Des Moines.

SPRINGFIELD. Listed in the *Index Plat Directory to Towns*, etc., in Polk County, by George A. McVicker, 1884, as an obsolete town in Polk County, but location not found.

TIBBITT. Listed as a post office in Polk County from 1880 to 1883, but location not found.

TOWNER. See Towner Lake below.

TOWNER LAKE. A post office (1879-83) in the southwestern part of Jefferson Township. It continued as Towner from 1883 to 1885.

TRENT. The name of the post office (1874-94) at the present C. & N. W. Ry. station of Carney, in section 36, Crocker Township.

TYNER. A small village in the central part of Elkhart Township with a post office, 1877-1902.

ULM. A former station on the C. & N. W. Ry. on the west line of section 19, Lincoln Township, as appears on maps of 1875.

UNION. A place a short distance east of where Sevastopol which see above, was later established, as appears on maps of 1855 and 1856.

UNIVERSITY PLACE. A town incorporated in 1883, located in the southwest quarter of section 33 and the east half of the southeast quarter of 32, township 79, range 24, now included in the northwestern part of the city of Des Moines. Post office, 1886-89.

WAHKONSA. The name popularly given to the present town of Polk City at the time of its establishment in 1850. An Indian village by that name preceded the white settlement at that place.

WALNUT CREEK. Listed in 1857 as a post office in Polk County, but the location not found.

WEST LIBERTY. A place about two miles south of Fort Des Moines, which see above, as shown on maps of 1855 to 1868.

YOUNGSTOWN. A coal mining village in the east part of Lee Township near Four Mile Creek. It still has a store. Post office, 1891-99.

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY

AMERICUS. A place on the Missouri River a little below the mouth of the Boyer River, as shown on maps of the early 1860's, and on maps a few years later, in the northwestern part of Hazel Dell Township on Pigeon Creek.

ARMOUR. A post office (1883-1907) in the southeastern part of Hardin Township.

BIG GROVE. The early name of the hamlet that later became the town of Oakland. Big Grove was the name of the post office from 1856 to 1881.

BLAIR. A post office in the early 1860's in the southeastern part of Washington Township on Silver Creek.

BOOMER GROVE. A post office from 1863 to 1864 in the central part of Boomer Township.

BOTNA. The name of the present town of Avoca in the beginning, 1868 to 1869.

BOYER. Listed as a post office in Pottawattamie County in 1855, and believed to have been in Crescent Township.

BRISTOL. A place shown on maps of the late 1850's about two miles north of Big Grove, which see above, on the east side of West Nishna-botna River, near what was later Parma, which see below.

BULLOCK GROVE. A settlement on the north half of the northeast quarter of the east section 25 and the south half of the southeast quarter of the east section 24, Lewis Township, found there when the original survey was made in 1852.

CARTERSVILLE. A village of about 200 people found by the surveyors who ran the original lines in 1851. It was about three miles east of Kanesville, which see below, and just east of Mosquito Creek, and was shown on maps as late as 1869.

CLAYTON. The name of the present town of Macedonia for a brief time of its first existence, as shown on maps of 1887.

COLD SPRING. A post office for a time in the 1850's in the eastern part of Wright Township.

COUNCIL BLUFFS. Listed in the *U. S. Official Register* as a post office from 1851 to 1852 when the office was changed to Trader's Point, which see below. This was before the name of Council Bluffs was given the present city of that name.

COUNCIL POINT. A place shown on maps from 1855 to 1868 near the shore of Lake Manawa (southwest quarter of section 15, township 74, range 44), some three miles south of the business section of Council Bluffs.

CRESCENT CITY. About one mile east of the present railroad station and village of Crescent. It was very prosperous in 1857 and was a rival of Council Bluffs, but only for a short time.

DESERET. Listed as a post office in Pottawattamie County from 1854 to 1855, but the location not found.

DOWNSVILLE. A hamlet in the northeastern part of section 31, Norwalk Township, on Mosquito Creek. Post office, 1873-90.

ELLISDALE. A post office from 1856 to 1857 about two miles south of where later stood Crescent City.

EMINENCE. A village laid out in 1875 in the southern part of section 28, Grove Township. See Wheeler's Grove and Wheeler, below.

FRENCH. Listed as a post office in Pottawattamie County from 1896 to 1900, but the location not found.

HARRISON. A post office (1879-84) near the southwest corner of Boomer Township.

IOLA. Laid out as a town in 1856 in the southwest corner of Valley Township and northwest corner of Center Township, but never built up.

KANE. The name of the post office at Kanesville, which see below, from 1848 to 1852, when it was changed to Council Bluffs.

KANESVILLE. The name from 1848 to 1853 of the present city of Council Bluffs. Also see Miller's Hollow below,

KEG CREEK. Listed as a post office in Pottawattamie County from 1874 to 1899, with some omissions, but its location not found.

KEMLING. A post office (1894-1901) in the southeastern part of Grove Township.

KEOWN. A post office (1896-1902) in the western part of York Township on Keg Creek.

LIMA. The former name of the present railroad station of Chautauqua some three miles east of Council Bluffs, as shown on maps of 1881.

LIVING SPRING. A village in the southwestern part of Silver Creek Township. Post office, 1875-1908, except some suspensions.

LOSH'S MILLS. A hamlet on the West Nishnabotna River near the present town of Carson. Post office, 1871-75 and from 1878 to 1880.

MACEDONIA. The original hamlet of Macedonia was on the banks of the West Nishnabotna River, about three-quarters of a mile west of the present town of that name. It existed from about 1851 to 1880.

MILLER'S HOLLOW. The name of the hamlet which a little later became Kanessville, which see above.

MORTON. Listed as a post office in Pottawattamie County from 1889 to 1898, but the location not found.

NANSON. Listed as a post office in Pottawattamie County from 1888 to 1895, but the location not found.

NEBRASKA. Listed as a post office in Pottawattamie County from 1849 to 1850, but the location not found. The office was changed in 1850 to Council Bluffs, which see above.

NEW TOWN. Laid out in about 1856 in the southeast quarter of section 21, Knox Township, just east of and adjacent to Wooster, which see below. Post office, 1856-65. A prosperous place in its day.

NISHNA. A hamlet on the West Nishnabotna River near New Town, which see above. Post office, 1866-69.

PACIFIC. The name the old settlers called Avoca for a short time when it was established in 1868.

PARMA. A hamlet formerly called Bristol, which see above. Parma was also the name of the post office from 1873 to 1882. See Wooster below.

PIGEON. A post office (1889-1902) in the central part of Boomer Township.

POTTAWATTAMIE. A place in the eastern part of Norwalk Township on Keg Creek, as shown on maps of 1868.

PRAIRIE FLOWER. Listed in 1854 as a post office in Pottawattamie County, but the location not found.

REELS. A post office (1884-1904) in section 6, Hazel Dell Township.

SCOTTSWOOD. A post office from 1880 to 1886 in Garner Township.

SILVER CREEK. A post office (1852-56) in the central part of Silver Creek Township.

SNAPP. A post office (1881-85) in Hardin Township.

TAYLOR STATION. A post office (1874-83) in the central part of Washington Township. It ran as Taylor from 1883-1907.

TRADERS POINT. In the 1850's it is said to have been in the north-west quarter of section 35, township 74, range 44, on the bank of the Missouri River, about half a mile north of the Mills County line, but maps after 1870 show it then as being a short distance south of the county line. See Mills County list. It is listed as a post office in Pottawattamie County in 1852.

UNION. A place one mile east of Cartersville, which see above, as appears on maps of 1868 and later.

WALNUT CREEK STATION. A post office (1870-75) at or near where now is the town of Walnut.

WALNUT GROVE. A place near the northwest corner of Hazel Dell Township, as shown on maps of 1856 to 1862.

WAVELAND. A post office (1870-81) on the south line of section 26, Waveland Township.

WHEELER. See Wheeler's Grove below.

WHEELER'S GROVE. A post office at the village of Eminence, which see above, from 1866 to 1883 when the name of the post office was changed to Wheeler, and continued to 1901. The village also took the name of Wheeler about the same time as did the post office.

WHIPPLE. A post office (1876-86) in the central part of Wright Township.

WILLOW. A hamlet and post office (1860-66) in the central part of Rockford Township on the Boyer River.

WOOSTER. Laid out in 1855 in the southwestern part of section 21, Knox Township. A little later New Town, which see above, was laid out adjacent and to the east of Wooster. Later Parma, which see above, occupied a location at or near where Wooster had stood.

POWESHIEK COUNTY

BEAR CREEK. A post office (1849-65) near the east edge of Bear Creek Township on the south side of Bear Creek, about one mile north-east of the present town of Brooklyn.

BLUE POINT. A post office (1860-72) in the northern part of section 26, Washington Township.

BROWNSVILLE. A village in the southwestern part of section 35, Jackson Township, five miles south and one and one-half west of Montezuma, and just north of the Mahaska County line. The name of its post office (1864-95) was Sherman.

CHESTER CENTER. A post office (1877-1903) in the southern part of section 10, Chester Township. There is still a store there.

CLEARFIELD. A post office from 1869 to 1872 in the northern part of Madison Township.

DEEP RIVER. See Dresden below.

DE ETTA. Name of the present post office of Tilton from 1884 to 1887.

DRESDEN. A town laid out in 1856 near the northwest corner of section 10, Deep River Township, about one mile east of the present

town of Deep River. The name of the post office was Deep River. The coming of the branch of the Northwestern Railway in 1884 caused the removal of Dresden to the new town of Deep River.

FOREST HOME. A village in the northeastern part of section 29, and the southeastern part of section 20, Union Township. Post office, 1858-1902. There is still a store there.

GREENVILLE. A town laid out in 1849. It was a rival of the original town of Brooklyn and adjacent to it on the west. Both went into the discard when the Rock Island railway came through.

HUMBUG TOWN. See Ottawa City below.

JACOBS. A switch for some years on the Montezuma branch of the Iowa Central railway in section 12, Washington Township. It had a post office from 1896 for several years and a store until about 1928.

LATTIMER'S GROVE. A stage station and settlement made in 1848 near the southwest corner of Grinnell township and about four miles southwest of the present city of Grinnell. The name was changed to Westfield about 1855. The place had a post office a few years.

MANAT. A post office for a short time in 1884 at or near the location of the present railway station of Carnforth.

MILL GROVE. A village in the northern part of section 35, Sugar Creek Township, on the north bank of North Skunk River, and one-half mile southwest of the present railroad station of Moore. Post office, 1856-72.

NORTH SKUNK. The name of the station on the Iowa Central Railroad in 1887 at the location of the present station of Moore, as shown on maps of that period.

OTTAWA CITY. Platted as a town in 1859 on the west half of section 1 and the north half of the northwest quarter of section 12, Sheridan Township and exploited, but never built up. Referred to as Humbug Town.

SHERIDAN. See Sheridan Center below.

SHERIDAN CENTER. A post office (1877-83) in the northern part of section 9, Sheridan Township. It continued as Sheridan until 1902. There is still a store there.

SHERMAN. See Brownsville.

SONORA. A post office (1879-1901) in section 1, Chester Township.

STILLWELL. A former name of the present railroad station of Moore, and of the post office at that place from 1892 to 1914.

SUGAR GROVE. The name of a post office (1849-62) in the southwestern part of Grinnell Township, about three miles southwest of the present city of Grinnell. It is shown on maps as late as 1869.

TILTON. The post office of Tilton was some two and one-half miles west of the present railway station and village of Tilton from about 1871 to 1884.

TYRO. A post office (1862-73) in the eastern part of section 32, Washington Township.

VERONA. A post office (1870-85) in section 26, Lincoln Township, on the stage line from Victor to Dresden.

WESTFIELD. A place on the west line of section 30, Grinnell Township,

on the Jasper County line, as shown on maps of 1881 and 1887. Also, see Lattimer's Grove above.

WESTERN. Listed as a post office in Poweshiek County from 1851 to 1853, but the location not found.

RINGGOLD COUNTY

BLACKMORE. A post office (1880-95) in section 8, Monroe Township.

BLOOMINGTON. A post office from 1875 to 1880 and again from 1888 to 1890 in the northeastern part of section 10, Riley Township.

BORNEO. See Delphi below.

BOZARIS. A post office (1873-75) in the eastern part of section 19, Benton Township.

CALEDONIA. A small village laid out in 1855 in the western part of section 11, Lot's Creek Township. Post office, 1856-1908. It still has a store, church and school.

CLIPPER. A post office (1874-88) in the western part of section 29, Middle Fork Township. Post office, 1875-85.

CROSS. A post office from 1856 to 1879, except two brief intermissions, in the northeastern part of Athens Township at or near the location of the present town of Kellerton.

DELPHI. A place shown on maps of the early 1880's in section 22, Benton Township, at or near the location of the present railroad town of Maloy. Delphi was also called Borneo.

ESTELLA. A post office (1861-71) in the eastern part of Benton Township.

EUGENE. A village in the northeastern part of section 13, Jefferson Township. Post office, 1858-87. A thriving place until the advent of railroads.

FLUSHING. A post office (1871-74) in the central part of Jefferson Township.

GOSHEN. A village in the northeastern part of Grant Township, and for a while a station on the Humeston branch of the C., B. & Q. Railroad. Diagonal grew up about a mile east of Goshen, causing Goshen's decline. Post office, 1872-89.

INGARTS. See Ingart's Grove below.

INGART'S GROVE. A post office (1860-83) in the southwestern part of section 3, Middle Fork Township. It continued as Ingarts until 1894.

KEW. A former station and hamlet on the Humeston branch of the C., B. & Q. Railroad about four miles east of Diagonal. It had a post office from 1882 to 1889.

KNOWLTON. A town and railroad station about one and one-half miles northeast of the present town of Diagonal. Post office 1888-1919. It still has a store and school.

LEE. A post office (1898-1908) in section 20, Riley Township.

LESAN. A former railroad station on the C., B. & Q. Railroad about five miles east of Mount Ayr. Post office, 1884-99. There is still a school, church and cemetery, and the place goes by the name of Lesanville.

MARENA. A post office (1872-85) in the western part of section 22, Lincoln Township.

MARSHALL. A hamlet in the northern part of section 5, Rice Township, on the east side of the West Fork of Grand River, about five miles west of Mount Ayr, as shown on maps from 1875 to 1880. Sometimes called Marshalltown.

MARSHALLTOWN. See Marshall above.

MORTIMER. A post office (1883-1901) in section 7, Jefferson Township.

NEW CHICAGO. Name of a hamlet near Cross, which (see above) had a store, blacksmith shop, two doctors, etc.

NEW PORT. A hamlet in the northwestern part of section 11, Middle Fork Township, as shown on maps from 1875 to 1880.

POLEN. A post office (1891-1901) in section 3, Lincoln Township.

POYNEER. The name of the post office from 1891 to 1894, at the present village of Watterson in Lot's Creek Township.

PRAIRIE VIEW. The name of the post office (1857-65) at the location of the later post office of Blackmore, which see above.

QUINN'S GROVE. A post office from 1871 to 1872 in the eastern part of Jefferson Township.

REDDING. Redding was a post office some four miles north of the present town of Redding from 1855 until the establishment of the town.

RINGGOLD. See Ringgold City below.

RINGGOLD CITY. Laid out as a town in 1855 in the northern part of section 28, Lot's Creek Township. It was never more than a hamlet. Its post office was Ringgold and was from 1860 to 1908. This place still has a store and church, and is a community center.

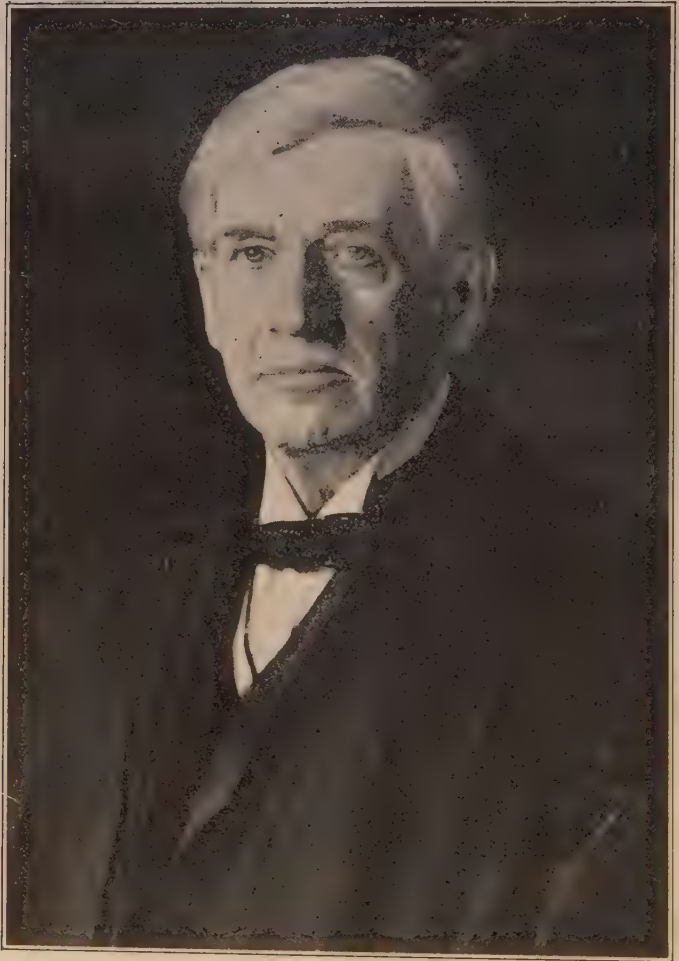
SILVER STREET. A post office (1858-63) in the northwestern part of Union Township.

THOMAS. The name of the post office from 1884 to 1891 at the present village of Watterson in Lot's Creek Township.

UNION HILL. A post office (1861-82) in the southern part of section 15, Union Township.

WANAMAKER. A post office (1891-1902) in the northeast corner of section 31, Athens Township.

WIRT. The former name of the present town of Ellston. Wirt was the name of the post office from 1882 to 1895.



MARTIN J. WADE

From an oil painting from life by Karl Albert Buehr, 1926, in the collections of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa.

ANNALS OF IOWA

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

NOTABLE DEATHS

MARTIN JOSEPH WADE was born in Burlington, Vermont, October 20, 1861, and died in a hospital in Los Angeles, California, April 16, 1931. Burial was in Saint Joseph's Cemetery, Iowa City, Iowa. His parents were Michael and Mary (Breen) Wade. He attended common school and in the late seventies removed to Iowa, was graduated from Saint Joseph's College (now Columbia University), Dubuque, in the early eighties, and from the Law Department of the State University of Iowa in 1886. He practiced law in Iowa City from 1886 until 1893, being in partnership with C. S. Ranck as Ranck & Wade. On December 22, 1893, he was appointed judge of the Eighth Judicial District by Governor Boies to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of S. H. Fairall, was duly elected at the next election and continued in the position until 1902. In 1902 he was elected representative in Congress from the Second District and served in the Fifty-eighth Congress. He was a candidate for re-election in 1904, but was defeated by Albert F. Dawson. About the time he left Congress he helped form the law firm of Wade, Dutcher & Davis which attained a large and successful practice, and with which he remained until in February, 1915, when he was appointed by President Wilson judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Iowa. This position he was holding at the time of his death. For some years, besides practicing law, or serving as district judge, he also was on the faculty of the State University, lecturing in the Law Department from 1891 to 1903, and acting as professor of medical jurisprudence from 1895 to 1905. When on the federal bench he became a great teacher of patriotism and of the Constitution, from the bench, by public address and by published writings. He was the author of "Short Constitution," "Lessons in Citizenship," "The Constitution and You," and "Down with the Constitution." Judge Wade was of fine and imposing personality, was an accomplished and able orator, a good lawyer and jurist, a companionable and popular man, abounding in humor and good fellowship. He was a devoted member of the Catholic church.

LOUIS HERMANN PAMMEL was born in La Crosse, Wisconsin, April 19, 1862, and died on a railway train between San Francisco and Salt Lake City March 23, 1931. Burial was in the College Cemetery at Ames, Iowa. His early years were spent on a farm near La Crosse. He attended rural school and later studied under a private tutor. From the University of Wisconsin he received the degree of B. Agr. in 1885, of

M. Sc. in 1889, and of D. Sc. in 1925. He also received from Washington University, Saint Louis, the degree of Ph. D. in 1898. He was a private assistant to Dr W. G. Farlow of Harvard University in 1885 and 1886, and was an assistant to Dr. Trelease in the Shaw School of Botany at Saint Louis from 1886 to 1889. After doing special work for the United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Forestry, in 1889, he that year removed to Ames and became professor of botany in Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, which position he held until 1929. He was president of the Iowa Academy of Science in 1893 and again in 1923, was president of Iowa Park and Forestry Association from 1905 to 1907, and was president of the Iowa Board of Conservation from its organization in 1918 to 1927. He was the author of "Weeds of the Farm and Garden," 1910; "Manual of Poisonous Plants," 1910; "Ecology"; "Weed Flora of Iowa," and had recently finished reading the proof of an 800-page book on "Honey Plants of Iowa." Besides these he was the author of a very large number of pamphlets, bulletins, etc., and numberless articles in newspapers and magazines mainly on scientific subjects, principally botanical. His contributions to the ANNALS OF IOWA were noteworthy, especially "Buffalo in Iowa" and "The Arbor Day, Park and Conservation Movement in Iowa" articles. During the last fifteen years thousands of Iowa people have listened to him talk on nature study and conservation. As an advocate of conservation and park establishment in Iowa, he, perhaps, became more widely known than any of the small group of men and women who led the movement. His influence as a teacher, lecturer and writer extended far beyond the borders of his adopted state. He was a devout member of the Episcopal church.

JOHN JOSEPH SEERLEY was born near Toulon, Stark County, Illinois, March 13, 1852, and died in Saint Petersburg, Florida, February 23, 1931. Burial was in Aspen Grove Cemetery, Burlington, Iowa. His parents, Thomas and Louisa Ann (Smith) Seerley, removed with their family to a farm near South English, Keokuk County, Iowa, in 1854. Homer H. Seerley, later president of Iowa State Teachers College, was an older brother. John Joseph attended public school, was graduated from the Liberal Arts Department of the State University of Iowa in 1875, was principal of the Iowa City High School in 1876, was graduated from the Law Department of the University in 1877, and began the practice the same year in Burlington. For several years he practiced alone, but later C. C. Clark joined with him as Seerley & Clark, and later the firm became Seerley, Clark & Hale. Mr. Seerley was city solicitor of Burlington in 1885-90, and again in 1893-95. He was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the First District three times, in 1888, 1890 and 1892, running against John H. Gear each time. He was successful in 1890 and served in the Fifty-third Congress. He was held in high esteem in Burlington, was president of the Merchants Life Association, a director of the National State Bank, president of the Burlington Hospital, and was owner of several farm properties.

EMMET TINLEY was born in Macon County, Missouri, September 22, 1867, and died in Council Bluffs, Iowa, May 12, 1931. His wife, Elsie (Pusey) Tinley, daughter of Nathan N. and Gertrude (Morgan) Pusey, died two days previously and the two were buried in the same funeral ceremony in Saint Joseph's Cemetery, Council Bluffs. Mr. Tinley was with his parents, Matthew H. and Rosa (Dolan) Tinley, in their removal to Council Bluffs in 1869. His education was obtained in public school, being graduated from the Council Bluffs High School in 1886. He studied law under D. B. Dailey of Council Bluffs, was admitted to the bar in 1888, and immediately began practice there in partnership with Ambrose Burke. From 1897 to 1902 he was in partnership with John Y. Stone. After 1902 he was of the firm of Burke, Harl & Tinley, later Tinley, Mitchell, Pryor & Ross, and finally of Tinley, Mitchell, Ross & Mitchell. He attained to eminence as a corporation lawyer, being attorney for a large number of the leading corporations of his home city, as well as being local attorney for the different railroads centering there. His last important legal work was his service in conducting the defense of the State Board of Education in the legislature's investigation of charges of mismanagement of the State University. He was for twelve years a member of the Council Bluffs School Board, and for seven years was its president. While he took an interest in politics, he was not a candidate for official position. In 1912 he was permanent chairman of the Democratic State Convention that selected delegates to the National Convention and he was made a delegate at large from Iowa to that convention. His high standing among the fellow members of his profession was evidenced by his election as president of the State Bar Association in 1919, and also when a vacancy occurred on the bench of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Iowa by reason of the death of Judge McPherson in 1915, by the very general support for appointment to that position that was given him by the lawyers from his part of the district.

JOSEPH REED LANE was born in Davenport, Iowa, May 6, 1858, and died in the same city May 1, 1931. His parents were James T. and Annie Reed Lane. He attended public school in Davenport, was graduated from Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, in 1878, and from the Law Department of the State University of Iowa in 1880. In 1881 he became a member of his father's law firm, Davison & Lane, with which he remained for over twenty years, or until the firm was broken by the death of the two senior members, when he formed a partnership with Charles M. Waterman, who resigned as a justice of the Supreme Court of the state to help form the firm of Lane & Waterman. That firm attained great success, especially as corporation lawyers. Mr. Lane was for some years a regent of the State University of Iowa, was a member of Davenport City Council from 1884 to 1889, and in 1898 was elected to Congress from the Second District, defeating John J. Ney, Democrat. He declined to be a candidate for renomination. From

that time on he was a strong factor in Republican state politics and was frequently urged to become a candidate for governor or United States senator, but declined, but actively supported the party. In 1908 he was a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention. He was not only an able and successful lawyer, but was equally strong as a business man. He was for years not only counsel for a large number of the leading corporations of Davenport, but was a stockholder and officer in many of them. He was also a leader in public matters, such as the loan drives during the World War, the raising of funds for hospitals, or whatever seemed for the welfare of the city. He was powerful physically, full of energy, and had the confidence of the public. He was an active member of the Episcopal church.

WILLIAM FOSTER MUSE was born at Milan, Illinois, July 14, 1860, and died in San Antonio, Texas, May 10, 1931. Burial was at Elmwood Cemetery, Mason City, Iowa. His parents were John Watters and Elizabeth (Millikin) Muse. He received the degree of B. S. from Cornell College, Mount Vernon, in 1883, and later the degree of A. B. and A. M. from Illinois Wesleyan University, and LL. D. from Cornell College. He began newspaper work as a reporter on the *Rock Island Union* in 1883, and was with the *Fremont (Nebraska) Tribune*, and later with the *Cedar Rapids Gazette* as city editor. In 1890 he went to the *Ottumwa Courier* as editor, and later became business manager. In 1898 he went to Mason City as part owner and editor of the *Mason City Globe-Gazette* in which work he remained for a third of a century. He was very successful as a newspaper man—reporter, city editor, editorial writer, business man. His fine personal qualities were a great asset. He was social and companionable. His bubbling humor was mixed with fine judgment. He was noted from college days as being a good singer and until 1927 he was the basso in a noted quartet. He belonged to many fraternal, social and commercial organizations. He was postmaster at Mason City from 1910 to 1915. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, being on the local church board for twenty-seven years, and was a delegate to the General Conference of 1924. He became a great traveler in his later years, going to the West Indies, to Alaska, around the world in 1926, to South America in 1928, and always contributing to his paper delightful articles about his travels.

JAMES E. BRUCE was born at Brooklyn, Iowa, April 14, 1860, and died in a hospital in Santa Monica, California, February 26, 1931. Burial was in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Beverly Hills, California. He attended public school near and at Brooklyn, and was graduated from the Law Department of the State University of Iowa in 1881. He began practice of the law at Anita in partnership with A. H. F. Ziegler, and added insurance and real estate to his business. He was elected county attorney of Cass County in 1892 and served two years. In 1894 he organ-

ized the Citizens Bank of Anita, and in 1903 the Farmers Supply Company of Anita. That same year he purchased the Commercial Bank of Atlantic, and as its successor organized the Iowa Trust and Savings Bank of Atlantic. He removed to Atlantic that year and later operated a chain of banks in Cass and adjoining counties, but continued his law business, being then in partnership with T. B. Swan. In 1901 he was elected senator over J. M. Emmert, securing his seat after a contest before the Senate. He was re-elected in 1906, and served inclusively from the Twenty-ninth to the Thirty-third General Assembly. The last two sessions he was chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. In 1910 he disposed of his banking properties and purchased the controlling interest in the Neal Liquor Cure Company with its branch institutes. For some years he conducted at Atlantic the *Farmers Messenger*, later called *Bruce's Optimist*, published in the interest of the Neal Cure Company. He removed to Chicago about 1916, still operating the liquor cure business. Following the World War he removed to Tampa, Florida, and with his son, C. W. Bruce, engaged in the real estate business. About six years before his death he removed to Beverly Hills.

CAMDEN AMBOY MEREDITH was born near Corydon, Iowa, December 10, 1863, and died in Atlantic March 9, 1931. His parents were A. R. and Margaret Meredith. He attended country school and Allerton High School, was graduated from Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, Fort Edward, New York, and in 1885 from the Law Department of the State University of Iowa. He located in Atlantic for the practice of law and in 1892 formed a partnership with L. L. DeLano as DeLano & Meredith that continued until Mr. DeLano's death in November, 1905. Mr. Meredith was elected city attorney of Atlantic in 1892, and was re-elected in 1894. In 1896 he was elected county attorney of Cass County and was re-elected in 1898. At a special election held December 19, 1905, he was elected representative to fill the unexpired term caused by the death of L. L. DeLano. He was re-elected representative in 1906 and in 1908, serving in the Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third general assemblies. In the Thirty-second he was chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Commerce, and in the Thirty-third, chairman of the Committee on Printing. He continued his law practice until shortly before his death. He was an active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a man held in high esteem by the public.

WILLARD COLDREN STUCKSLAGER was born in Lisbon, Iowa, October 24, 1869, and died in Winnetka, Illinois, at the home of a daughter February 23, 1931. Burial was at Lisbon. His parents were Harrison and Mary (Coldren) Stuckslager. He was graduated from Lisbon High School in 1886, attended Cornell College five years, and Chicago University one year, specializing in political economy at the latter institution. In 1894 he engaged in banking with the bank established by his father, the

Stuckslager & Auracher Bank at Lisbon, becoming its president. Besides holding that position he years ago became president of the Mount Vernon Bank. He was elected representative in 1899 and was re-elected two years later, serving in the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth general assemblies. In 1903 he was elected senator and was re-elected in 1908 serving inclusively from the Thirtieth to the Thirty-fourth General Assembly. During his first four sessions in the Senate he was chairman of the Committee on Banks, and in his last session, chairman of the Committee on Cities and Towns. In 1916 Governor Clarke appointed him a member of the State Board of Education, in which position he was serving at the time of his death. Since 1893 he had been a member of the Board of Trustees of Cornell College, and since 1905, Treasurer of the college. He was a member of the Board of Education of Lisbon for twenty years. He had held many responsible positions in the Methodist church, of which he was a devoted member. He gave much time to public duties and his usefulness to his community and to the state was great. He was noted for his clear thinking and sound judgment.

CHARLES EDWIN RANSIER was born near New Woodstock, Madison County, New York, April 4, 1854, and died in Waterloo March 15, 1931. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Ransier. The family removed to Hillsdale, Michigan, and in 1864 to Independence, Iowa. Charles received only a common school education, but notwithstanding, became in mature life, a very well educated man. In 1872 he took up the study of law in the office of James Jamison of Independence and in 1876 was admitted to the bar and began practice there and on the death of Mr. Jamison succeeded to his practice. He was city attorney of Independence from 1876 to 1881, was county attorney of Buchanan County from 1900 to 1904, and was a judge of the Tenth Judicial District from 1907 until 1913 when he resigned to enter the firm of Edwards, Longley, Ransier & Harris of Waterloo, after which he became a resident of that city. He was an able jurist and a successful lawyer. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1900.

JESSE B. HERRIMAN was born in Noble County, Indiana, June 5, 1849, and died in Des Moines November 23, 1930. Burial was at Wadena, Fayette County, Iowa. His parents were David B. and Mary Ann (Judy) Herriman. His education was obtained in common school and in Upper Iowa University, Fayette, which he attended two terms. After spending three years in the regular army he was engaged in farming in Fayette County from 1875 to 1892. During that time he became interested in the insurance of farm property against loss by fire and lightning, and the organization of mutual associations of farmers to carry the insurance. In December, 1883, he succeeded in organizing the Iowa Mutual Tornado Insurance Association covering northeastern Iowa, he becoming secretary and manager. His office was first in his

farm home, but was later removed to West Union. It furnished tornado and windstorm insurance to the members of county fire and lightning mutual associations. It soon amended its articles to cover the entire state, and the office in 1892 was removed to Des Moines. Mr. Herriman continued as secretary until 1919 when he was chosen president, in which position he continued until his death. At that time the association had about 130,000 policyholders, or members, and carried about \$600,000,000 of insurance, all of which was in Iowa except about \$1,500,000 in North Dakota, and was said to be the largest mutual tornado and windstorm association in the United States. Mr. Herriman did more in an early day, perhaps, than any other one in Iowa to lead the many farm mutual organizations of the state to success. In Des Moines he was for years a director in the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, and was also a director in the Town Mutual Dwelling Insurance Company. He was a member of the Unitarian church of Des Moines.

CLAYTON BARNEY HUTCHINS was born in Franklin County, New York, January 11, 1849, and died in Des Moines, Iowa, March 28, 1931. Burial was at Algona. He was with his parents, Dexter H. and Helen M. (Whitney) Hutchins, in 1855 when they removed to near National, Clayton County, Iowa. He attended common school, Briggs' Academy at Garnavillo, and was one term at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. In 1869 he removed with his parents to Kossuth County and that fall entered the Iowa State University where he remained two years. For a few years he followed teaching, being employed at National, at Algona and at Emmetsburg. Following that work he was farmer, public official, surveyor and drainage engineer. He was county surveyor of Kossuth County twice by election and five times by appointment of the Board of Supervisors, and from 1884 to 1890 he was county auditor. In 1910 he was elected representative and was re-elected in 1912, serving in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth general assemblies. He also held many minor positions of trust in his community.

WALTER HALBEN BUTLER was born at Springboro, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, February 13, 1852, and died in Kansas City, Missouri, April 24, 1931. He removed with his parents to Mankato, Minnesota, in 1868, attended public and private schools and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1875. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1875 and began practice at Princeton, Wisconsin. He taught school at La Porte City, Iowa, from 1876 to 1878, and at Manchester from 1878 to 1880. In 1883 he became owner and editor of the *Fayette County Union* at West Union. In 1883 he was the Democratic candidate for state senator against William Larrabee, afterwards governor, who was running for his fifth term in that body, and came near being elected. From 1885 to 1889 he was in the government railway mail service at Saint Paul, Minnesota, after which he returned to his newspaper work in West Union. In 1890 he was elected to Congress from

the Fourth District, defeating J. H. Sweeney, served in the Fifty-second Congress, ran again in 1892, but was defeated by Thomas Updegraff. He removed to Des Moines in 1897, and was in insurance business, but in 1907 went to Kansas City, where he was in real estate business for a time, but in his later life was a bank employee.

ARTHUR CRAIG SAVAGE was born at Prairieburg, Linn County, Iowa, January 2, 1870, and died in Des Moines February 22, 1931, interment being at Stuart. His parents were Allen Heil and Jennie Elizabeth (Craig) Savage. Arthur obtained his education in public school at Dexter and Stuart and at Grinnell College until in his junior college year. From 1892 to 1894 he was a bank bookkeeper at Stuart and Dexter, following which he was a bank cashier at Adair until 1914, and also conducted a fire insurance business there. In 1908 he was elected senator from the Adair-Madison district and was re-elected in 1912, serving from the Thirty-third to the Thirty-sixth General Assembly inclusively. He was president pro tem of the Senate in the Thirty-fifth, and chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the Thirty-sixth. In 1914 he was an unsuccessful candidate against Senator Cummins for the Republican nomination of United States senator. From May, 1917, until February, 1919, he was cashier in the office of State Treasurer Hoyt. In 1919 he was appointed state commissioner of insurance by Governor Harding and served until 1923. From February, 1924, until his death he was vice president of the Royal Union Life Insurance Company. He was popular in fraternity activities, and was grand chancellor of Iowa Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, for the year 1912-13.

CHRISTIAN MILLER was born in Bern, Switzerland, December 21, 1847, and died at Rapid City, South Dakota, August 25, 1927. Burial was at Clermont. He came with his parents to Fayette County, near where Elgin now is, in 1856. He continued to reside on the old family homestead after the deaths of his parents until 1906 when he removed to Clermont. He acquired several hundred acres of land in Fayette and Allamakee counties. In 1897 he was elected representative and was re-elected in 1899, serving in the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth general assemblies. In 1906 because of his business interests at Clermont he removed to that town where he owned a hardware store, a brick-making plant, became president of the Farmers Savings Bank, and acquired the mill property formerly owned by Governor Larrabee, which he and his sons developed into an extensive water electric power company. He was a man of industry and ability and was useful to his community and state.

JOHN G. LEGEL was born in Saint Louis, Missouri, May 26, 1859, and died in Charles City, Iowa, December 17, 1930. Burial was in Riverside Cemetery, Charles City. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Legel,

brought him with them in 1863 in their removal to Dubuque, Iowa. Here he obtained his schooling and as a boy, clerked in a drug store. In 1877 he worked as a farm hand in Floyd County, and followed that by teaching school, and working as a drug clerk in Charles City. In 1884 he joined with W. C. Herbrecht in the grocery and drug business in Charles City, and in 1887 became sole owner and continued that business until his death, having his son, John Legel, associated with him in recent years. He was active in the civic and business interests of his city, holding memberships on the school, library, park, building and loan, and hospital boards. He was for twenty years a member of the city council, and for two years was mayor. In 1910 he was elected senator and served in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth general assemblies. He affiliated with the Democratic party.

SAMUEL L. GRAHAM was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1852, and died in Ottumwa, Iowa, October 13, 1930. He attended public school in Washington, Pennsylvania, was a student in Washington and Jefferson College of the same place, and was graduated from Waynesburg College, Waynesburg. He was for some years in educational work in Dekalb County, Illinois, being for a time county superintendent of schools. On his removal to Ottumwa he engaged in the retail clothing business which he followed for fifteen years. After that he dealt in rental properties in that city. In 1920 he was elected representative, and was twice re-elected; serving in the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first general assemblies. From 1927 to 1929 he was commissioner of streets and public improvements of Ottumwa.

EMLIN G. PENROSE was born in Chesterfield, Morgan County, Ohio, August 22, 1844, and died in Tama, Iowa, November 20, 1930. His parents were Thomas and Maria (Clendenen) Penrose. He received his education in common schools in Ohio and Iowa, and in the State University of Iowa. He was with his parents on their removal to Iowa in 1860. He taught school some during his early manhood and in 1868 removed to Tama and engaged in hardware business. He served on the School Board, the Tama City Council and was mayor of the city. In 1893 he was elected senator and was re-elected in 1897, serving in the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth general assemblies.

ARTHUR HARRISON MOUNCE was born in Jewell County, Kansas, October 4, 1872, and died at a hospital in Ottumwa, Iowa, December 3, 1930. Burial was at Keosauqua. He was taken by his parents in their removal in 1874 to Van Buren County, Iowa, which continued to be his home during the remainder of his life excepting six years spent in Polk County, Missouri. His education was secured in rural schools and in the Keosauqua High School. He followed farming until he entered the office of the clerk of the District Court of Van Buren County where

he served as deputy from 1913 to 1917, as clerk from 1917 to 1923, and again as deputy from 1923 to 1927. In 1928 he was elected representative and served in the Forty-third General Assembly. In 1929 he formed a partnership with R. B. Rowley in editing and publishing the *Keosauqua Republican* in which work he was engaged at the time of his death.

WILLIS S. CRISWELL was born on a farm in Boone County, Iowa, December 23, 1869, and died in a hospital in Boone May 11, 1931. Burial was in Linwood Park Cemetery, Boone. His parents were Levi N. and Harriet Criswell. He received his education in rural schools, Boone High School and the Business Department of Highland Park College, Des Moines. From 1894 to 1904 he taught school in winters and farmed in summers, but after 1904 he devoted himself exclusively to farming and stock raising. He held several local offices, and was identified with farmers co-operative associations. He was elected representative in 1920 and was re-elected in 1922, serving in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth general assemblies.

CHARLES G. GREENWOOD was born at Abbott, Piscataquis County, Maine, May 24, 1836, and died at Silver City, Mills County, Iowa, April 7, 1929. His parents were Horace and Cordelia Greenwood. He attended common school, Foxcroft Academy, the University of Wisconsin, and Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, Chicago. After teaching school a few years he located on a farm in Livingston County, Illinois, in 1864, and lived there thirteen years. There he was a justice of the peace twelve years. In 1879 he removed to Silver City and bought a lumber yard which he developed and with the aid of his son, C. D. Greenwood, who was associated with him after 1889, extended it into a chain of yards in southwestern Iowa. He also bought and sold grain several years, and was one of the organizers of the Silver City State Bank in 1883 and was its president for many years. In 1906 he was elected representative and served in the Thirty-second General Assembly.

ASA B. SMITH was born in Morgan County, Ohio, January 27, 1841, and died at Mount Vernon, Iowa, July 25, 1930. Burial was at Odebolt. He served three years in the Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War, participating in many battles and being severely wounded at Mission Ridge. In 1866 he removed to De Witt, Iowa, and in 1878 to a farm four miles east of Odebolt. In 1889 he was elected representative and served in the Twenty-third General Assembly. After 1916 he made his home with a daughter, Mrs. S. L. Chandler, of Mount Vernon.